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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 51,405—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7552	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Resevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
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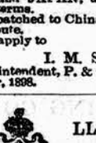

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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VARIETY—Twelve languages, thirty-seven styles of type, paper or cards of any width or size on one machine.
PORTABILITY—Weighs only nineteen pounds complete, with travelling case.

The No. 2 Hammond is perfect in all respects. All the characters are cast on one shuttle, and the impression is independent of the operator's touch.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. SECOND-HAND, Rs. 200.

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World excels in Legibility and beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation. Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capital and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical Users.

THE WAVERLEY TYPEWRITER. Price Rs. 350.

Is beautifully finished, so that it not only does the neatest and best work, but gives the greatest satisfaction to the view. The frame is of cast steel, enamelled and gold lined on the outside. The 76 different characters are printed on paper by means of as many different levers, each of which, although many of them are hidden, is nickel-plated and burnished, so preventing rust and the need of oil, which catches the dust. The writing is constantly in sight and directly a letter is made it is visible.

THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER. Price Rs. 350.

Selected by the London School Board, combines the special merits of all the more recent inventions in one machine. Special features. Good Work. Easy Manipulation, High Finish, Simplicity, and Durability.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

WILL HOLD A

CLEARANCE SALE

OF EXCESS STOCK, IN THEIR

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FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST TO 10TH.

EXCESS STOCKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,

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For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal Springs. House produce in own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kochbrun. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with families for summer or Winter stay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Mosaque, Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCUS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Ladies' Shirt-Blouses, Collars, and Cuffs, New Silk Scarfs, and made up Gowns.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNE and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

NEW STOCK of TOILET SETS with large size Ewer and Basins. Many neat Patterns, at CHEAP PRICES. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmic, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

WANTED, A DOCTOR, for a Dispensary at Aden. For particulars apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROS, 23, Medows Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

RECEIVED, a large supply of French Regulators, Repeaters of all kinds, Rs. 40, 50, 60, and Rs. 80 to Rs. 1,000. Never imported into India before—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Latest Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopals Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1896 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks. Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Extra. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Re. 1, for Euphoniums, Re. 1, for Phœnix, Rs. 3, Giant Harmonium Aristons, Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix, Rs. 3, Celestinas, Rs. 3. For Harmonium, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB

CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

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From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Crude Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums, at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
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R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.

16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Samson Building, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNDER instructions from PLAGUE AUTHORITIES, Poona, it is necessary for each PASSENGER TRAVELLING from POONA to provide himself with a PASS for himself or family before applying for Tickets at the Poona Station. Passes may be obtained by applying (if possible the day before intended departure) from the following Officers :—

The Cantonment Magistrate,
The Chief Plague Authority,
The Executive Officer, Poona Cantonment,
All Commanding Officers of Regiments,
All Heads of Government Departments.

The City Magistrate and others for which see notice published by the Chief Plague Authority in every special cases of emergency only, the Station Master, Poona, is authorised to issue Tickets to Officials and their families on giving their names and addresses, and the place to which the applicant intends to proceed.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th September 1898.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on TUESDAY, the 20th September next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2ND—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH—To settle the question of increasing spindles.

5TH—To declare a dividend.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 22nd August, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....per Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

LA SOCIETE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE NAPHTE CASPIENNE ET DE LA MER NOIRE, 13 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Batoum, in the Empire of Russia, Petroleum Merchants, are the sole and absolute owners of the above trade mark. The privilege of using such trade mark belongs exclusively to La Societe aforesaid and, without their permission first had and obtained, no person, firm or corporation has or have any right to the user of such trade mark.

Any person, firm or corporation using the above trade mark without such permission as aforesaid will be deemed to have infringed the rights of the owners thereof and legal proceedings will be taken against such infringers in respect of such wrongful user.

G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.
1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Blood, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences, arising from early errors, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "Therapion" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground, affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MAN, issued gratis to intending patients. Address, THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, ROBERTON'S ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 52, Oxford Street, London, W. Advice free. Treatment can be used and is successful at a distance. Advice free. Treatment can be used and is successful at a distance. Pamphlet sent on the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope. Terms moderate. —E. ROBERTON, 52 and 53, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 20 Years.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY.

VINTAGE WINES.

MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H. I. M. the Queen, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.

For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendar of Vintages, apply to their representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted entirely free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, to send to me one more bottle, as the month of bulls is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European and the native inhabitants break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDGUMBE DUNSFORD.

46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, throughout the world, and is a genuine cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LONDON MEDICINE Co., Limited, Chemists, Dispensing Druggists, Analytical, Medical and Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that the Government Stamp, bearing the words "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

REPORTS, Policy Stamping, Business

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE :
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 1,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	1 1 0	25	15 7 0	25	12 12 0
30	1 2 0	30	16 6 0	30	13 6 0
35	1 4 0	35	17 13 0	35	14 1 0
40	1 8 0	40	20 1 0	40	15 10 0

Rates at other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

ITS PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Honolulu.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON &c :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Exchanging Money, Letting Safes or part thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

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London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. E. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. FLEMING, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N Co
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
FOOCHOW.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
HIOGO.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 4-51m., 3-27a. Low water, 10-4m. 10-24a.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.—The reception proposed to be given to Prince Ranjitsinghji to-morrow evening by the Cosmopolitan Club, has been unavoidably postponed owing to the indisposition of the Prince.

A FRAUDULENT MEHTA.—Runchordas Narotumdas has reported to the police that his mehta Dhuramsey Hurgovind has absconded taking with him Rs. 579-5, which he had collected from his constituents.

VACUUM OIL CO.—The Vacuum Oil Co., whose Bombay Office is at 67, Esplanade Road, has issued a remarkably pretty pamphlet reproducing testimonials in favour of their oils. The work is illustrated copiously and artistically.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADI.—Framji Nusserwanji Dubash, residing at Khetwadi, Back Road, has reported to the police that some time during his absence from home on the 5th instant, his place was broken into and gold embroidered caps, diamonds, pearls, silver earrings, a ruby and several other articles of minor value, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 543-8, were carried away.

MOOLBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR KHOJA WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Total number of patients treated during the month of August 1898 2,041; women: 1,272; children: 769; total 2,041; total of new admissions 629; number of women treated for women's disease 156; daily average attendance 68. Highest number of one day 140. Being the first month, the amount of work done shows the very great necessity of such a dispensary, and it speaks well for the skill of the honorary doctor, Dr. Freony Murzban, M. D.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday afternoon one Rama Gopal, a Hindu labourer, residing at Worlee, noticed the dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, floating on the surface of the water in Mahadeo's Tank at Worlee Road, and a dhotur and a skull cap lying on the steps of the tank. Rama informed the police, who had the body removed out of the tank, life being extinct. Deceased appeared to be a ghatee of the labouring class and of about thirty years of age. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to claim the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, when the jury returned an open verdict.

A SUMMONS FOR MAINTENANCE DISMISSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Thomas Coulson, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Flemming and Co., appeared in answer to a summons obtained by his wife for maintenance. Mr. De Souza, pleader, who defended the accused, submitted that the complainant could not get any relief from the court under section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as she had entered into a deed of separation with her husband. Mr. Craigie having replied on behalf of Mrs. Coulson, the magistrate accepted the contention of Mr. De Souza and dismissed the summons. His worship, however, suggested that friend's should intervene to bring about a reconciliation between husband and wife.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Hindu burning ground touching the death of Hunsraj Mooljl, a Hindu labourer, aged fifty-five years, residing at Chuckla. About ten or eleven days ago deceased was engaged in carrying bags of dhall in a grain godown at the Carnac Bunder. He was assisted in lifting a bag weighing about seven maunds and placing it over his neck. Immediately after the bag was placed on his shoulder he threw it down, saying that it had caused a jerk in the neck. Deceased remained there for about half an hour and then went home. As the pain increased, he applied some household remedies, but with no better result, and he was eventually taken to a Parsee bonesetter on the Kalbadavi Road, who applied some plaster. On Monday deceased's condition became alarming and his breathing was very difficult. The pain in the neck increased, he became unconscious and died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DUPING A MENDICANT OWNER OF JEWELLERY.—Panabai, a mendicant woman, resident of Muthoora, arrived at the Ahmedabad Station on the 21st ultimo, where she was met by two Marwaree men, who informed her that mendicants thrived in Bombay and induced her to accompany them to Bombay. The woman agreed to do so, and they all arrived in Bombay on the following day. They rented a room on the first floor of a house at Bhuleshwar and lived there. On the 3rd instant she locked the door of the room and was on her way to the temple, when she was met by the two Marwarees, who asked her for the key of the room, which she handed them. When she returned to the room, about two hours after, she found that the two men had removed all the property from the room, which consisted of bedding, brass utensils and a small box, containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 237, and that they were sitting on the ground floor. On being questioned by her, they stated that they were going to obtain a better room and requested her to wait for their return. She consented to do so and waited until 5 p.m., but as there was no sign of their return, she removed her property into a dharamsala and slept there for the night. On opening her box on the following morning she found her ornaments were stolen.

FIRE AT DUNCAN ROAD.—About a quarter past 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night a fire broke out in a room on the west side of a chawl, belonging to one Trihowandas Jadhowji and situated at the Duncan Road, the room was in the occupation of one Hirabhai Khoosaldas of Pydhownee, who had stored therein a large quantity of loose soiled waste. The fire was first discovered by one Depnarayen, who noticed volumes of smoke issuing from the room and gave information to the rent collector, who resides in the same chawl. The latter informed the police and telephonic messages were quickly dispatched to the different fire-brigade stations. The Sankli Tank steamer was promptly on the spot, followed by the others. Two of the engines were brought into requisition and the fire was completely put out by 11 p.m. From inquiries made by the police, it appeared that about twenty women were engaged in sorting and cleaning the waste during the day and the godown was closed at 5 o'clock in the evening as usual. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is thought that one of the women, before leaving the godown, might have thrown away a lighted bidee, thereby igniting the cotton waste. The damage done to the waste is estimated at Rs. 1,000, which is not insured. The loss sustained by the landlord is put down at Rs. 1,500, which is fully covered by insurance of the whole of the building is insured with Messrs. Wallace and Co. and Volkart Brothers at one lakh of rupees.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE COLONEL JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel asked for a long postponement, and said that the case was down on the opposed list.

His lordship : How much time do you want?

Mr. Starling : I would ask for six months.

His lordship granted the extension asked for.

RE JEHANGIR SORABJI DARUWALLA.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for the usual interim order. Mr. Manker opposed the application.

His lordship, after hearing the affidavits, granted the interim order.

RE ABDUL KARIM AYUB.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE JAFFERBHOY HASSAM.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a weeks' adjournment of the application for an interim order. The learned counsel said that his client had undertaken not to arrest the insolvent for one week more. Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent. His lordship granted the adjournment applied for.

RE BARJORJI MANCHERJI MORRIS.

Mr. D. Bahadurjee, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge. His lordship granted the rule *nisi*.

RE PESTONJI COOVERJI TASKAR.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE J. E. LEWIS.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE RAMJI HBJI.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to amend the schedule and two months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges, Moru Jaswant Pathari and another; Ahib Ibrahim; Bhawoo Vithu Chohan and another; Jamai Mahomed; Bhoibai widow and others; Hafiza Abdul Rahim Khojbox and another; Rahim Gangji Patel; Alias Haji Bawa; Gangaram Bhana and another; Hassam Umar Kerobia; Chintaman Joshi and another; Venkatesh Moreshwar; Ebrahim Moosaji; and Nathu Kanjee.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE fourteenth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its Registered office, No. 121, Medow, Street, Fort, Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read :—

Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts of this company for the year ending 31st July 1898. The past season was on the whole a lucrative one for cotton presses in the Berars, and out of 69,739 bales pressed under joint working agreement of six presses in Akola, your factory has pressed 20,435 bales and has made a net profit of Rs. 15,250-10-5, including the balance of Rs. 842-4-5 brought forward from last year's account. Out of this profit your directors have taken Rs. 2,000 to reserve and renewal account which will now stand at Rs. 18,000-0-10. Out of the balance of Rs. 13,250-10-5, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, free of income tax, being 15 per cent on the paid up capital, absorbing Rs. 11,250. Rs. 400 as bonus to the company's staff, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,600-10-5, which they propose to carry to next year's account. The presses and machinery are in good working order, and agreeably to the intimation given you in our report for the season 1893, your directors have purchased a new boiler and other machinery that were found necessary to replace the old ones for the next seasons working. Your directors are happy to state that Rs. 8,011-10-10, which have been spent up to 31st July last on such renewal have been paid without having recourse to the reserve fund. The press building is insured against fire for Rs. 10,000. The presses and engines are uninsured. The vacancy which occurred on the board of directors by Mr. A. Breul's departure to Europe has been filled up by asking Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson to serve, and this appointment you are asked to confirm. Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Ruttonsee Mooljee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 15 per share free of income tax, being 15 per cent on the paid up capital was declared. A bonus of Rs. 400 was sanctioned for the Press Company's staff, to be distributed according to the discretion of the secretaries and managers of the company. The appointment of Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson as director, vice M. A. Breul, was confirmed. Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Lukhmidas Varjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Furdoonji A. C. Furdoonji was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 125.

The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its. Registered office Markar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Mr. Doongersey Bhimji Shamji, presiding. The following directors report was adopted :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their third report with the audited accounts for the period ending 31st July 1898 for your approval and adoption. Your directors could not, owing to unforeseen circumstances, carry out during the year the proposal of building a ginning factory at Yavai. For the present your directors have to inform you that the company has Yavai assets, including land, of the value of Rs. 2,703-5-3. The land is leased for cultivation at a good annual rent. Your directors have very great pleasure in saying that they have during the year purchased from Messrs. Lookmanjee Vaisebhoy & Co. their pressing factory situated at Nargaon. The total cost of this factory, including the cost of additional work done and machinery bought subsequent to the purchase, amounts, as seen from the balance sheet, to Rs. 56,682-12-8. Your directors have further to inform you that they contemplate building a ginning and pressing factory at some suitable place that they have in view. The subscribed capital of the company has now increased to Rs. 1,24,750, and new applications for shares are being received. The Profit and Loss account shows the total net earning for the year under report to amount to Rs. 22,737-15-8, including the balance carried forward last year, viz., Rs. 809-3-3. This your directors propose to apportion as follows : To pay a Dividend to shareholders on 491 paid-up shares at Rs. 22-8 per share, equivalent to 9 per cent. per annum, Rs. 11,057-8-0, to carry to the reserve fund Rs. 9,000-0-0, to write off to the preliminary charges account Rs. 1,500-0-0, to distribute as bonus among the company's servants Rs. 350-0-0, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 840-7-8, Rs. 22,737-15-8. Your directors hope that the dividend they propose to pay will meet with your satisfaction in special view of the fact that, owing to plague and other causes, the company has yet many difficulties to face. The net earning of the company for the year is, in the opinion of the directors, highly satisfactory, considering also the depression in the cotton market. You are requested to confirm the appointment of Mr. Ghellabhoy Liladhar as one of the directors of the company in the room of Mr. Gordhundas Kasidas, who resigned his office. Mr. Doongersey Bhimjee Shamjee retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your property (including building and machinery) is insured for Rs. 53,500.

The usual resolutions were carried declaring dividend at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per share ; re-electing Mr. Doongersey Bhimji Shamji as director of the company for the current year; confiring the appointment of Mr. Ghellabhoy .Liladhur as a director of the company, and re-appointing Messrs. Pestonji Cursetji Eranee and Nusserwanji Bapooji Tuchakara as auditors, at an yearly remuneration of Rs. 75 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and agent of the company for their able management of the company's affairs during the year under report.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its Registered office, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. H. Uchinger being in the chair. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders their annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1898. The Berar cotton crop has been a good one, the total receipts of cotton in Khamgaum amounting to 71,783 bales (against 48,314 bales last year), of which this company's share was 19,924 bales. The pressing accommodation in Khamgaum, which terminated on the 30th June last, has been renewed for 3 years, the share of this company remaining the same as before. In Mooltan 17,096 bales of cotton and wool were perssed by the several factories (against 29,350 last year), of which this company pressed 6,316 bales. Ginning having proved unprofitable at Mooltan, our factory remained silent during the whole season. Including a balance of Rs. 1,965-10-0 brought forward from last year, the Profit and Loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 21,331-0-10, out of which your directors are carrying Rs. 9,000 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,331-0-10. From this sum your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 40 per share free of income tax, equal to 8 per cent. on the capital, which will absorb Rs. 12,000-0-0, and to carry forward a balance of Rs. 331-0-10 to new year's Profit and Loss account, Rs. 12,331-0-10. Mr. Bezonji Pallonji and Mr. Nathoobhai retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engine and small machinery are insured for Rs. 1,11,000.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Messrs Bezonji Pallonji and Munji Nathoobhai, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Furdonji A. C. Furdoonji was appointed auditor of the company. A vote of thanks was tendered to the managers and directors for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The meeting dispersed after according the usual compliments to the chairman.

A BURMESE POSSIBILITY.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" says that there are not wanting Burmans in Rangoon who think that if a war were to break out between Great Britian and Russia and France, the Mingoon prince would be assisted to invade Burma in his own interest. The Mingoon prince, we may remark, gave a good deal of trouble on the frontier in the troubles of 1886, and eventually chose to reside amongst the French, in Saigon; and our Rangoon contemporary remarks "that noble ing apparently will induce the Burman to lose faith in the Mingoon, and yet that he is a politroon and devoid of energy, was proved very many years ago when he was at Pondicherry;" but our contemporary notes that to the Burman who thinks a descendent of Burmese royalty would be sure of supernatural assistance, the personal qualities of a Burmese prince are only of secondary importance. As a rule of a prince, our contemporary thinks that any one picked out promiscuously from the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum wound stand a better chance of being a success than the boasting son of Mindoon, who is now vegetating as a political pensioner of the French Government at Saigon. None the less, we may take it that the man's very existence amongst the French is not to be regarded with absolute equanimity. As long as France is a possible enemy, the existence in French territiory of a descendant of Burmese royalty—whom Burmans believe in—might at any time be at least a troublesome factor.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MR. JOHN MARSHALL.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" does justice to the memory of the late Mr. John Marshall in the following graceful notice of him : The lamentable death of Mr. John Marshall is a distinct loss to the commercial and industrial community of Bombay with which he was more intimately connected during the last fifteen years. Though fairly known for his varied ability and experience as a business man, prior to his taking up the post of Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, he became a more prominent figure in the mercantile circles of Bombay thereafter; so much so that at the time of his death he was better known, perhaps, than any other commercial member of the city. He was the permanent mouthpiece of the Chamber and of the mill-owners. And as such the entire community, European and Native, were fully aware of him and of the remarkably excellent work he was doing in his dual capacity for the better welfare of our local trade and local industry. Mr. Marshall was a personality by himself. He impressed his own individuality on everything he did. He was, in short, the inspiring guide and genius of both the organisations. No doubt their respective members had their own advice and suggestions to make. But Mr. Marshall and Mr. Marshall alone was the capable personage who marshalled facts and figures, who exploded fallacies, and urged the right and convincing arguments on any burning commercial or industrial topic of the day in the numerous memorials which have borne his signature. As such John Marshall's name was a household word in the active world of busy Bombay. A talented man, he had all the ropes of a controversy or problem in his hands. His culture and extensive economic reading were indeed admirable. He laid down broad principles in practical economics and finances to which hardly any exception could be taken. Moreover, he had the singular knack of expressing or consolidating the principal points of any given topic in a remarkably lucid and terse way. He never had a redundant word. The death of such a valuable person is indeed a heavy loss, and it is a question whether his successor will fill the wold that he has left. If any European citizen's memory in recent times deserves to be commemorated for the silent and unobtrusive good he has rendered both to the commerce and industry of Bombay, it is John Marshall. Let us hope both the Chamber and the mill-owners will do their best to keep the memory green of such a worthy and most useful citizen. It is men of his calibre and qualifications, European or Native, whom enlightened Bombay should always be to the front to honour.

HOW THE MOFUSSIL POLICE MAKE EVIDENCE.

Regarding the case in connection with which the Sessions Judge of Poona recently passed severe remarks, the "Indian Spectator" says : The case of "Imperatrix vs." Yeshwant bin Bapoo, tried recently before Mr. Crump, Sessions Judge of Poona, affords another important and instructive instance of how the mofussil police set themselves to make evidence in important criminal cases, and the cruel, remorseless and unhesitating manner in which they swear away the lives of innocent victims whom the law brings into their clutches.

KILLING THE PLAGUE BACILLI.

With reference to the new kiln process for killing the plague bacilli, the "Indian Spectator" observes : Along with the increase in the number of plague cases in Bombay, the disease seems to be recrudescing in some other parts of the Presidency as well. For instance, there have been detected some new cases in Poona, and it is reported that in Ahmednagar and Nasik, too, the epidemic is gaining strength. Complaints have been pouring in from Sholapur to the same effect. In the matter of killing the plague-bacilli, the Bombay Government is said to have come to the assistance of the Nizam by consenting to adopt what is called the kiln process. It promises to be an efficacious remedy, we are told, and past experience warrants hopes of destroying plague germs by this method without fail. It remains to be seen how far these sanguine anticipations are realized.

THE PORT TRUSTEES AND PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" does not agree with the Port Trustees' reasonings on the subject of the contribution towards the plague expenditure. Our contemporary says : In one of our previous issues we endeavoured to point out how far it was fair for the Trustees to give a share of the expenditure. Those economic persons seem to fancy that all the obligation is one way They naively suggest that the Municipality benefits by the trade of the city. We have never denied the proposition. But why omit the obligation conferred by the other side. Do the Trustees seriously mean to deny the benefits which the Municipality even in ordinary times confer on the trade? As we questioned before, will it say why the Legislature wisely resolved upon conceding the Trustees the privilege of compounding their proposition instead of paying the ordinary taxes like all ordinary tax-payers Was it not in consequence of the mutual interdependence of both the civic organisations that such a concession was legalised?

WELCOME PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

With regard to the reception given to Prince Ranjitsinghji in Bombay, the "Gujerati" discourses : Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and Naranji Dwarkadas deserve the thanks of the entire native community for the reception they have organized in honour of Prince Ranjitsinghji. India is proud of the young Rajput who has by his marvellous skill and agility on the cricket field attained to the rank of foremost cricketers in England. He is the best illustration of what talented Indians can do in a free atmosphere, unhampered by selfish barriers, under the unparalleled guidance of English experts. One of them has said "most cricketers would agree in giving Ranjitsinghji the foremost place among the batsmen of to-day. It is difficult to measure him with the giants of the past, but those persons are not far out who say that, with the single exception of W. G. Grace as he was twenty years ago before old age robbed him of some of his agility though not of his skill, no such cricketer has ever been seen. Certainly no one plays such graceful and attractive cricket." An Indian, whose name was at one time in the mouth of almost every Englishman and who has by his original and unapproachable strokes proved what latent capacities Indians are possessed of, deserves well of his country.

THE LATE BAI DINBAI PETIT.

The "Rast Goftar," says : "The Parsi community have, during the brief space of five weeks, lost three of their distinguished members. The loss of Sir Jamsetjee was scarcely forgotten, when the community had to mourn the death of Dr. Bahadurjee. The sore caused by the loss of the two eminent citizens had hardly healed, when we have to chronicle the death of Bai Dinbai Petit whose name has now, for a number of years, been associated in this city with works of public utility and philanthropy. In Bai Dinbai Petit, the poor and distressed, especially the widows, have lost their sincere friend and kind patroness. The kind hearted and philanthropic lady ever kept her doors and her purse open for those who were in need of assistance. It may be truly said of this lady that what her right hand did her left hand knew not."

The "Indian Spectator" states : "Whether it was under her husband's will, or from her own liberal instincts that the deceased lady spent so largely out of the fortune left to her, it will be remembered that on the whole she endeavoured to promote objects worthy of support. In herself, she was most charitable, and hardly knew where to stop. But she used the money left at her disposal with care, consulting those who were best able to advise her. It may be justly said of Bai Dinbai that as wife, mother and public benefactor, she tried to approve herself a true Zorosastrian. In all other relations of life also she was an exemplar to her community."

THE ASSISTANT SURGEON CLASS.

Many of the vernacular journals welcome as a tentative measure the recent resolution of the Government of India on the rights of the Assistant Surgeon" class. The "Indian Spectator" remarks : It is certainly not all that could be wished. But reasonable men have ceased to expect that wherever the interests or inclinations of Her Majesty's European servants in India are at stake, there may be reasons for his slowness to concede even what is a matter of right. Be that as it may, we are glad the authorities have been their way, after more than fifteen years' deliberation, to throwing a crust here and a dry bone there at the poor starvelings of the Medical Service, yclept Assistant Surgeons.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : A recent resolution of the Government of India deals with the pay and prospects of Assistant Surgeons—a neglected class of State servants who have borne for years together their luckless lot with patience and resignation. They have to thank for the first instance the late Dr. Bahadurji for his strenuous advocacy of their claims. But for the agitation he so ably and perseveringly carried on in their behalf, the recent resolution of the Indian Government might not have seen the light of day. And to us it is a matter of regret that the good doctor did not survive to see at least one part of his programme of medical reform realised to a limited extent.

RECENT PLAGUE PROSECUTIONS.

Several of the native papers disapprove of the rather hasty prosecutions which came up before the Presidency Magistrates. The "Indian Spectator" writes : It is difficult to think temperately of the two prosecutions for alleged concealment of plague cases which were instituted the other day at the instance of Mr. Judge, the District Medical Officer for the B Ward, and which have ended in a miserable fiasco in the Police Courts. It is worth noting that the two cases were heard by two different Magistrates, one by Mr. Spencer, and the other by Mr. Sanders Slater, and neither of them had a shadow of doubt as to the complaints being untenable.

The "Gujerati" remarks : We know enough to be able to say that these plague prosecutions are highly unpopular and lead to needless popular panic and discontent. Rightly or wrongly the people wish to be left alone, and it is in the highest degree desirable not to add to the unpopularity of preventive measures by hauling up persons before criminal courts except in cases of gross offences against plague regulations.

We are not looking at the matter from the strictly legal point of view, but of expediency and policy, which are after all the best and the highest law in dealing with large masses. In our judgment the plague prosecutions in this city should never have been undertaken, and we are glad Mr. Slater as well as Mr. Spencer have taken a most sensible view of the cases before them.

THE "Native Opinion" writes :—But the effect of the prosecutions does not rest here. They have done the work of disturbing the peace and confidence of the people, who can never be sure when they may be summoned before a Magistrate to answer the charge of concealing the cases and spreading the plague, and who will also find it difficult to secure help from medical practitioners, who will now be very reluctant to give certificates. It is a question for consideration by those who are responsible for the carrying out of anti-plague measures whether it is desirable that a whole city should be thus disturbed and should be panic-stricken. The town has passed through two severe attacks of the plague and has not yet rallied. The third visitation is on it. The people have been quietly and bravely facing it, when these prosecutions have destroyed all confidence in the people and have created an unrest.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	53 4	56 42	56 31	53 89
Wednesday, 7th Sept.	0 8	0 15	0 6	0 22
Total	53 12	56 57	56 37	54 11
Total fall to Sept. 7th, 1897	63 60	62 73	62 60	60 43
Total fall to Sept. 7th, 1896	95 92	85 38	91 91	86 3

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	176	24
On the 5th September, 1898	0	75
Total	176	99

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatche/ or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·552	SE	3	96·6	82·1	69	—	13·67	−1·83
Simla	29·572	NW	10	102·3	81·4	53	—	5·28	−3·96
Delhi	29·591	W	3	97·7	76·4	53	0·68	13·49	−2·11
Agra	29·616	SE	4	91·0	76·9	59	0·03	21·77	−1·34
Cawnpore	29·541	Calm	1	83·8	74·6	91	0·54	39·38	—
Allahabad	29·594	W	7	84·6	76·3	95	0·45	50·94	+19·87
Jhansi	29·615	W	3	90·4	77·1	78	—	31·39	+0·27
Jacobabad	29·527	SSE	3	104·4	79·1	69	—	2·90	+0·19
Karachi	29·617	W	12	88·4	77·5	77	—	2·81	−2·92
Jeypore	29·646	W	5	93·6	74·9	68	—	15·04	−3·61
Ahmedabad	29·552	W	5	92·9	77·1	74	—	19·93	−0·06
Deesa	29·610	SW	7	90·2	75·0	75	—	14·38	−3·37
Ahmedabad	29·680	WNW	2	93·7	77·1	74	—	24·97	—
Bhuj	29·653	W	15	90·3	76·9	77	—	10·40	−2·03
Rajkot	29·663	W	12	91·4	73·3	70	—	9·33	−14·93
Ghadechi	29·693	NW	9	93·6

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

INDIAN Council Bills to the extent of Rs. 2,90,000 were allotted on Calcutta yesterday in London at 1s. 3 31-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols were quoted at 110 5-8 ex. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent. to 103 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime to 25·26 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114, and Rupee Securities remained at £62 1-2. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal was unaltered at 60 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent lower at 4·84 1-2 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £60 was quoted.

The quotation for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, market quiet in tone, and that for Linseed, 36 5-8s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, business done via Canal in an easier market.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 990,000 quarters, compared with 1,110,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round yesterday in the Liverpool Cotton Market, which closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales.

As in Liverpool, so in New York, prices of Cotton maintained their former level, Ready Mid-Uplands continuing at 5 3-4 cents per lb., December Futures at 5·58 cents, and March at 5·70 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales.

In our local Cotton market prices have to-day declined Re. 1 per candy. Exporters made no purchases; while the Mills bought 1,800 bales, of which 100 bales were Morbi at Rs. 132 per candy; 100 Pachora at Rs. 123 1-2; 200 Julgaum at Rs. 122; 200 Karanja at Rs. 130; 100 Dhoraji Ginned at Rs. 133; 950 Barsi at Rs. 150; and 150 Tinnevelly at Rs. 140.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	372	bales.
Wheat	1,794	cwts.
Linseed	2,630	"
Rapeseed	5,935	"
Poppyseed	535	"
Castorseed	4,824	"
Rice	2,647	"

FREIGHT.—A fair amount of business has been done comprising some 1,000 to 1,200 tons for Antwerp, October shipment, at 18s. 6d. per ton, and 750 to 1,000 tons for Dunkirk, same shipment, and at the same rate.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Mercantile Bills offering; a small business was reported in Bank Paper, both ready and forward, and 1s. 3 31-32d. was done for Telegraphic to a small extent, quotations closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand....1s. 3 15-16d.	Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight....1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs .....1·99 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market at 94 1-8 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents and 94 for the settlement; 85, nominal, named for Threes.

SHARES are utterly dull. Manockjee Petit and China Mills have advanced Rs. 10 each.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.
Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted. Messages will be exchanged by steamer about once week.
Madagascar and Reunion mail close at Mauritius at one p.m. Friday ninth inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—SEPTEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	78·7

WEDNESDAY—SEPTEMBER 7.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	81·3

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

208-94—Roughton and R—The Fabrisch Sonitedo Biachi Colonl vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—PestonjiR and K, and Bhaisanker and K—Hajrabai, widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Rameshanker vs Rameshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla.

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker muttonji and others vs Ramdas Tnackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V Sitaram Sonba and others vs the Hindustan S and W Mills Co Dikshit and D.

630-97—Ardashir H and D Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pandiwala vs the Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and others—Craigie L and O, B M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minute of the Decree.

509-96—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra vs Dnunbalji and others—Wadia and G

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

333-98—Craigie L and O—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Chubildas Luloobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co. Part heard

Postponed Long Causes

692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doonara—Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.

330-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jumal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.

150-95—Mansukial D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhalshunker and K

Defended New Long Cause.

232-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishanday—Captain and V

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

497-96—Dikshit and D—Rattonal Bhowan vs Valji Jivraj and others—Bhaishanker and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

261-98—Pestonjee R and K—Bhugwandas Hurnarayen and others vs Ramprasad Ghordandas—Wadia and G

284-98—Chitnis M and M—Ramchandrappa Gurushidappa vs Kalsangowda Milgiriggowda Captain and V

294-93—Hiralal M and M—Sewaram Hurmutral vs Hirachand Hamakchand and another—Trabjee and Co

306-98—Wadia and G—Binraj Hardayamul and others vs Raghunathral Lutchiram and another

317-98—Wadia and G—Kishorilal Mehtabrai vs Devichaad Musadimul and others

318-98—Wadia and G—Kishorilal Mehtabrai vs Mehtabsing Rogirilal and others

319-98—Hiralal M and M—Noor Mahomed Ibrahim vs Dawoodkhan Sahebkhan Deshmukh

320-98—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy vs Ramjee Sowjee and another—Magaalal and R

326-98—Hiralal M and M—Soonderdas Pitamber vs Umersey Ludha and others—Madhowjee and V

336-98—Wadia and G—Rao Saheb Sunderlal Devkisan vs Chotalal Jivaharilal and others

338-98—Hiralal M and M—Bhoja Jetha and others vs Pragjee Vallabdas

371-98—Crawford B and Co—Raghowjee Nagsey vs Poonja Ookerda

373-98—Magaalal and R—Ramdas Maneckial and others vs Merwanjee Framjee Ghadially—Payne G and S

For Investigation of Pauperism.

40-98—In person—Ghoremuil Tukamuil vs Dugdoeram Kissonsett

33-93—In person—Suvajee Peerajee and another vs Maistree Jamajee Ruttonjee and another—Smetham B and N

41-98—In person—Sawaibai vs Chundroo Dhondoo

42-98—In person—Dwarka Ramdin vs Wasudew Ramchandra

39-98—In person—Curseibai vs Ardeshir Pestonjee and others

Defended New Causes.

203-98—Wadia and G—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Khalkuahroo Bezonjee Cholsey—K D Shroff.

230-98—Smetham B and N—Vijbai Widow vs Devkaibai—Magonlal and R

236-98—Shamrao P—Magonlal Kandas vs Raghunath Nagar and another—Wadia and G.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOBDAY—September 1, at Constantia, Murree, the wife of Major E A P Hobday, Royal Artillery, of a son.
MARKS—August 29, at Panchkura, Midnapore, the wife of A Marks, Sub-Divisional Officer, B-N Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

CORNELIUS—September 4, at his residence, No 2, Kerr's Lane, John Cornelius, aged 33 years and 1 month.
O'BRIEN—September 2, at Calcutta, drowned, Saunders Lorraine, the eldest son of James and Mathilda O'Brien, aged 19 years.
PHILIPPE—September 2, at Monghyr, Mary Adelaide, beloved wife of H S Philippe, and devoted daughter of L F Le Fevre, aged 50 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

IT is now nearly four years since Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust originated a scheme for constructing a line of railway along the Eastern side of the island for the purpose, primarily of bringing the Docks into direct communication with the two great railway systems which have their terminus here, thereby saving the export trade finding its outlet in Bombay from the charges for handling and carting by which it is now handicapped. The scheme is to some extent familiar to the public, but it may be as well to state that the line is to run from the Ballard Pier to Sion, distance of eight miles and that a branch line to directly connect it the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be one and one-third miles in length, the total cost of the entire undertaking being estimated at 31 lakhs. As surely as water finds its lowest level so surely merchandise will travel by the cheapest routes, and the greater the facilities existing in Bombay for the shipment of produce brought down by rail, the better will be the position of the local Railway Companies for competing with the lines having their termini at Calcutta for the produce of the fertile North West Provinces and Oudh. It is therefore at first sight surprising that the G. I. P. Railway Company instead of heartily supporting the scheme should raise one obstacle after another, and should have blocked the way to its accomplishment. The Company, as an interested party, is of course fully entitled to examine minutely the details of the scheme, for upon those details the question of its advantage or otherwise to the Companies largely hinges. But more than enough time has been absorbed in this process, and the conciliatory attitude that has been taken throughout by the Trustees of the Port, should be a sufficient assurance that the line is intended not to reduce the mileage on traffic of the Company or to take from it the terminal charges imposed, but to assist in an object which is mutually beneficial —the development of local trade. The conciliatory spirit in which the Trustees have carried on this discussion with the Railway Companies is shown in the letter to Government published in another column, in which Mr. Burke, the Acting Chairman of the Trust, lucidly explains the present position of the scheme, and the points at issue with the Railway Company. The letter shows that the Trustees are actuated solely by a desire to improve the facilities of the Port for the public good, with a minimum of interference with the existing arrangements of the Railway Company. While of course the Trustees look for a sufficiently remunerative return upon the capital which the line would absorb, they show no disposition whatever to seek to make a hard bargain with the companies, or to needlessly disturb existing vested interests. The line will probably be worked by one of the companies, and it is readily admitted in Mr. Burke's letter that the company doing this should at least receive sufficient return to cover working expenses and maintenance. If there is a loss instead of a profit the Trustees, he says, "must be prepared to accept a lesser rate of interest on their capital outlay until the revenue increases." Nothing could be fairer that this, and the railways ought to meet the Trust in the just and reasonable spirit which is needful if a settlement satisfactory to all parties is to be arrived at. The Trustees are resolved on going forward with the scheme on the ground of its public utility, and no one will accuse them of undue precipitation in placing, the whole question before Government, seeing that three or four years have been absorbed in correspondence with the companies.

The G. I. P. Railway Company has proposed, as an alternative to the scheme, an extension of their Wari Bunder Goods Yard on the south side. But we believe that public opinion will be with the Trustees when they say that this plan would not meet in any but a partial way the necessities of the trade. The Board takes a very definite stand against allowing the company to undertake duties which do not belong to them as public carriers, but which do devolve upon the Trustees as the custodians of the foreign trade of the port. The prescribed sphere of public carriers in this matter is limited as Mr. Burke says to providing the space needed for the temporary storage of goods pending delivery, while the dock authorities are called upon to afford facilities for the garbling and grading of grain and seeds, as well as space where goods may be stored permanently. Mr. Burke points out that as the Trustees have the control of the docks and wharves it is essential to the successful working of the scheme that they should also have control of the grain depots, so as to make the arrangements of one fit in with those of the other. The alternative plan proposed by the G. I. P. Railway would, it is pointed out, be wasteful, in that space would be taken up for their own purposes in one place, while in another accommodation adapted to trade requirements would have to be provided. In this connection it is important to bear in mind that Bombay is not merely the port through which the foreign trade passes, it is also the market where much of the produce is purchased. Large stocks are held in the bazaar and purchased by exporters from middlemen, and only a small portion of the lots received by rail are sent in at once to docks for shipment. Most of the grain has first to be garbled, examined and graded. The existing storehouses both of the Port Trust and of private owners, are at some distance from the railway termini. Hence the few sidings into the Docks do not meet the case, and under the present system the expense is incurred of carting the produce to the storehouses and afterwards to the docks. These expenses would be curtailed and in many instances entirely obviated if a branch railway ran direct into the Port Trust warehouses. Many incidental savings in labour and time would result, and loss from strikes and scarcity of carts would be obviated.

Under the Trustees' scheme the existing congestion in the railway yards would be relieved, and an extension of them would be unnecessary. The Wari Bunder goods yard now cuts in two the north and south properties of the Trust, a severance which, if continued, will be a source of great inconvenience, when the time comes—as come it soon will—for the construction of another dock. Mr Burke suggests that there should be an exchange of Port Trust land on the west of Frere Road, for that part of the Wari Bunder goods yard on the east side of the road which covers an area of 188,224 square yards. A very large part of this area is used not for the purposes of a goods yard, but for the storage, of old materials. The Trustees hold that the use of ground space immediately adjoining valuable wharf frontages for such purposes is strongly to be deprecated—a view which is supported by the attitude that Government have taken in the matter. It is pointed out that the land to the west of the Frere Road which the Trust is ready to give in exchange would be far more suitable for the extension of the goods yard as it could be run directly into, "whereas the goods yard on the east being 'end on' must be very inconvenient and difficult to arrange." The position is really this: Apart from the adoption of the alternative scheme of the G. I. P. Company for a dock railway—the inherent defects of which render Government sanction thereto most unlikely—the portion of their goods yard east of Frere Road can never possibly be half so valuable to them as to the Port Trustees, and similarly the land to the west of Frere Road is likely to be more useful to the Company than to the Port Trust. Exchange of these properties on an equitable basis would therefore be advantageous to the contracting parties, and quite apart from the question of improved trade facilities it would be beneficial to the city. It would obviate the construction of the Wari Bunder overbridge (on which the railway company is to undertake an estimated outlay of five lakhs of rupees) as the much-needed connection between Frere Road and the Reay Road constructed by the Trustees could then be made on the level. A level crossing would be necessary, but it would only be used for slow goods traffic at long intervals. For some years now the Municipality has been pressing the Railway Company for a settlement of the Wari Bunder overbridge question, in order that Mazagon and the north-eastern part of the island may have more easy and ready means of communication with the business part of the town, than the present tortuous routes through some narrow and evil-smelling streets in Mazagon. A most important suburb of the city will be developed by the railway, land now unoccupied being made available for residential and trade purposes. It it eminently desirable that Government should take steps to bring about a *modus vivendi* between the G. I. P. Railway and the Port Trust, so that a project demanded in the interests of the trade of the port and carrying with it many incidental advantages may no longer hang fire.

GONDAL Administration report is, as it claims to be, one of continued progress. There was no failure of harvest in the State during the year, but exportation of food grains, consequent on famine and scarcity prevailing almost all over India, caused a general rise in the prices of cereals, and these approached famine level, pressing very heavily on the poorer classes of people in this State in common with other States in Kathiawar for a time. The pinch had begun to make itself felt three months prior to the close of the last official year and lasted till within three months of the end of the year under review. But with a view to mitigate the distress, the Darbar opened relief works and otherwise helped the suffering people, and the charitable both at Gondal and Dhoraji supplied gratuitously raw grain and cooked food to the needy. Not only so, but money was lent to deserving tradesmen and local trades and industries were encouraged to the utmost limit. Extensive and timely precautions were taken with a view to preventing the spread of plague to Gondal and the State enjoyed entire immunity. Public revenue increased during the year. The Vighoti or cash assessment system first introduced four years ago in the Darbari Khalsa villages, has been gradually extended to alienated and Grasia villages co-shared with the Darbar. The change was welcomed, as it was asked for by the ryot, but the Grasias and Jiwaidars opposed it as an innovation not suited to their purpose, though they were none the worse for it in point of their share of the land revenue. The system, though admittedly not the fairest, has, if carried out with consideration, certain advantages which outweigh the good parts of the old Bhagvatai system which, though fair in every way as far as distribution of produce between the landlord and tenants goes, is attended with inconvenience, annoyance and delay, the latter often resulting in serious losses to the ryot. The system is therefore to be still further extended.

A FURTHER diminution of the 1,441 is recorded in this week's relief figures, the total being now under twenty thousand. Rain has fallen in all parts within the past few days and brightened prospects generally. But the weekly returns do not show what the cause for anxiety has been. Madras, for example, reports that, although the rainfall was fair in the Circars, Cuddapah, and Central districts and light generally elsewhere, over Anantapore and a large part of Bellary, Nellore, and the southern districts, there was practically none. Fair rain fell in the last few days over the southern part of the Carnatic, the Central districts, and the Eastern portion of the Deccan districts. The water-supply, under large works, is now generally ample; but under minor works it is poor and in wells low in many places. The recent rainfall has set agricultural operations going again over a wide area, but they are still retarded in parts of the Carnatic, the Deccan, and the Southern districts. The standing crops are fair in the Circars, and where under irrigation they have generally improved where rain has fallen; elsewhere they need rain urgently. The early harvest is yielding a very moderate outturn. Pasture is scarce and fodder is dear, but cattle are generally in fair condition. The recent rain has improved prospects in the Central districts, and in the greater part of the Carnatic and a portion of the Deccan, but more rain is wanted almost everywhere. So far as Bombay is concerned, we are told that rain fell in all districts of the Presidency Proper and in two of Sind during the week; the fall was moderate in the Konkan and Gujarat; elsewhere it was slight. The total, however, has been insufficient in the East Deccan and the Karnatak, where the early crops are withering and late sowings are retarded. More rain is also wanted in Kathiawar and in part of Sind and for the rice crop and parts of Gujarat and Konkan.

THE Imperial Zollverien for which Mr. Chamberlain looks does not seem very likely of attainment, judging from the present course of the import trade of Great Britain. During the first half of the present year the receipts of merchandise from foreign countries amounted in value to £188,000,000, as against 178½ millions and 168½ millions in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. The receipts from British possessions were valued at 47½ millions only, which although somewhat larger than those of last year is below the total of the first half of 1896. In other words the progressive increase of about ten millions in the first half of 1897 and 1898 occurs entirely in the imports from foreign countries. By far the most remarkable items in the records of these are the figures relating to the imports from the United States. The very large increase from that country is sufficient to account for the aggregate increase from all quarters. It is partly explained, though only to the extent of about one million sterling, by the abundant American cotton crop of last year. In a still smaller degree enhanced receipts of American iron, steel, and other manufactures account for the change. But in the main this is the result of the bountiful food crops of the United States in 1897, and the scanty harvest in Europe, which compelled Great Britain to look across the Atlantic rather than to Russia, Austria, and other eastern sources for her grain supplies from without. Similar conditions influenced the import trade with Canada, but in this instance some of the enlargement may be traced to special efforts to extend the commerce between the Dominion and the mother country taken upon the initiative of Sir Wilfred Laurier.

CRETAN affairs have once again been brought into prominence by the outbreak which took place at Candia on Tuesday. The transfer of the Tithe office to the control of the British was a step agreed upon by the foreign Admirals after due deliberation, and the hostility of the Mussalman population thereto shows how fanatical and difficult of control they are. The action of the British soldiers in firing on the mob instead of bringing an end to the riot, only exasperated the Mussalmans, who appear to have mostly wantonly set fire to the Christian quarter, killing several of the soldiers, the British Consul and others. The garrison being apparently insufficient to restore order, the city was bombarded by one of the warships in Cretan waters and a part of it is in flames. The incident goes to show how hopeless it is to expect the two diverse sections of the population to dwell together in amity and to fit themselves for really autonomous Government. When scenes like these take place within range of the guns of the foreign warships they show that a long time must elapse before the European Concert can leave the Cretans to take care of themselves.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Captain St. L. S. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, with one military police on board as a passenger. The Dalhousie has come here to undergo usual repairs, and has entered the Government dock. She will remain here till November 4th, when she will leave for Calicut with trooping details. She experienced during the voyage moderate south-west monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and northerly wind and very heavy rain on the west coast of India.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday, Mr. Roughton drew attention to a notice to the effect that the water-supply would be cut off for four days from to-day, remarking that as those days were Parsee holidays, very great inconvenience would result, and that the survey work on the Tansa line should be postponed for a week. The Commissioner having heard the remarks of other members, agreed to postpone the survey.

THE Club of Western India Ball, fixed for the 14th instant, has been given up owing to the death of General Duncan.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has done the public good service in addressing the Government on the present insanitary condition of Madras. The letter from the Chamber in another column discloses a fearful and a scandalous state of affairs. The Chamber expresses a hope that Government may see its way to pass orders without delay on the schemes of drainage improvement submitted by the Municipality, and that it will at the same time put in hand its own scheme for improving the Cooum river, which, at present, is in a condition so filthy as to be a serious danger to the city.

THE proposals for increasing the number of officers in the Staff Corps, we understand, are still under discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Some time may elapse before a general decision is arrived at.

IT IS intended, we hear, to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, so as to admit of expert evidence being recorded regarding thumb mark impressions taken under Mr. Henry's system. The Calcutta High Court has ruled that Section 45 of the Act does not cover the case, and as the value of the new system of identification has been clearly established the law should be amended without delay.

THE mind of the District and Sessions Judge of Salem appears to work somewhat slowly. His judgment in the case of the murder of a Sub-Magistrate has not yet been delivered, although the trial was finished and the assessors gave their verdict as long ago as the 17th ultimo.

THE marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-General de S. Barrow, with Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Jasper Young, of Garroch, New Galloway, N.B., and of 74 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, took place on the 11th ultimo at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her two sisters, Miss Mabel Young and Miss Alice M. Young, as bridesmaids. Captain Barrow, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridal dress was of ivory satin and Brussels lace. The bride maids wore white net over pink satin, with heather in their hats.

THE official reports regarding the attitude of the Afridis, are so conflicting that it is impossible, remarks the "Pioneer," to say whether mischief is really brewing. Kohat usually furnishes more sensational stories than come from Peshawar or the Khyber, and it is possible that the object of the recent Afridi "jirgah" in Maidan has been misrepresented. On the other hand, one can never feel quite sure regarding such a firebrand as the Mullah Saiyid Akbar, and the uncertainty which has so long been allowed to surround the Government of India's intentions in regard to tribal allowance and the settlement of the Khyber, could easily be turned to mischief by the Mullah. If the Landi Kotal report proves true, namely, that the balance of rifles due by clans who made themselves responsible for the arms carried off by deserters are being sent in, we may conclude that the Afridis do not intend to renew hostilities. They certainly will not show their teeth until the valuable rice crop in the Bara Valley has been reaped at the end of this month.

SIR W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Foreign Secretary, will accompany His Excellency the Viceroy on tour in Burma.

GENERAL MEIKLEJOHN will assume command of the Assam District in November on the expiry of his leave in England.

CAPTAIN BROOME, 29th Bombay Infantry officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona, has been transferred in a similar capacity to the Bombay District, vice Captain Ducat, proceeding on language leave.

MAJOR DEANE may possibly defer his short leave to Simla for a few days, as the Nawab of Dir has intimated his desire to pay a visit to the Malakand.

CAPTAIN MUSPRATT WILLIAMS, Ordnance Department, the new Inspector of Explosives, has arrived in Simla to take over the duties of his appointment. His time will be mainly devoted to tours of inspection all over India.

GENERAL GALBRAITH'S transfer to Headquarters at Bombay will leave the Quetta District vacant for some weeks. A Brigadier-General will be sent to officiate there, as the full pay of the appointment will be available.

MISS WINIFRED FOSTER, a daughter of Sir Walter Foster, M. P., and twenty years of age, was drowned whilst bathing at Coome's Cove, near Ilfracombe, on Sunday morning Aug. 14. Miss Foster, whilst standing up to her waist in the water, was suddenly taken off her feet by a wave, and carried out to sea before anyone could attempt to help her. Her brother-in-law nearly lost his life in attempting her rescue. Nearly 300 bathers were in the water at the time. Miss Foster's body was discovered on Wednesday, covered with seaweed, in a pit 10ft. deep, near where she was seen to sink. Five young women, factory workers from Nelson, Lancashire, who formed part of a large holiday excursion, were drowned on Friday (Aug. 12) in Lake Derwentwater through the swamping of their boat. Three young men who were also in the boat were rescued. A pleasure boat, containing eight persons, was sunk by a steamer off Devonport on Sunday evening (Aug. 14). The occupants of the boat were all rescued, with the exception of a young lady named Sarah Penberthy, of St. Ives, Cornwall.

GONZALES, the toreador, is making a tour in the French provinces with a choice collection of Landes bulls. He brought six out at the cycle-rink of St. Dizier, which was nicely arranged as an arena. In the last course, and old bull, El Januto, was to be baited and seemingly killed. An old blindfolded horse was dragged in, and its flanks presented to the horns of El Januto The public at this piece of cruelty grew riotous, and insisted on the horse being removed. It was taken off with its intestines hanging about. The crowd, blaming the bull, instead of the toreador and his cuadrilla, insisted on that animal being killed. Gonzales did not like to lose his bull, and tried to pacify the public, but he had to avenge the wrongs of the horse. Armed with a s sword, he stabbed the beast in the loins, driving the weapon into the hilt. He then tried five times to give the coup de grace with a triangular Spanish dagger. Each time the blood spurted beyond the barrier of the arena. A number of men tore up seats to cast at Gonzales. Others vaulted over the barrier to trash him. The intervention of the gendarmes enabled him to get quietly away.

NOTHING is more variable than the migrations of the sardine. Twelve years ago West Brittany was alarmed at the prospect of no more great sardine shoals. For the ten succeeding years this delicate fish grew scarcer and scarcer. Savants were applied to in the hope they might suggest how to fetch the sardine back, but in vain. Last year, however, was one of great plenty, and this the takes are without precedent. Sardines are being sold at Camaret for 1f. 50c. the 1,000, and even at that price are thought too dear. Tinning factories have more than they want, and entire cargoes are flung into the sea. It is found not worth while to fish for them, as the takes will not pay for the bait.

THE Attorney-General, after hearing the petitioner, Mr. James Thorne Rowe, and Mr. G. R. Askwith as counsel for the Crown, has reported that Her Majesty should not be advised to determine the abeyance of the Barony of de Morley in the petitioner's favour. The first baron was a celebrated admiral, victor at Sluys; a successor was standard-bearer to Richard III. at Bosworth Field; and the precedency of the title was found in the reign of Philip and Mary to be between Lords Dacre of the Border and Rochford. Mr. Rowe claims to be the direct descendant in the female line of the tenth baron, who died in the reign of Elizabeth, and kinsman of the fourteenth baron, since whose death in 1686 the title has been in abeyance.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has just erected a gigantic steel wheat stores at Fort William, on Lake Superior. The railway had previously three large wooden elevators at this port, each capable of holding 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The new steel elevator (which will be supplementary to these) has a capacity for 3,000,000 bushels.

APROPOS of the Religious Tract Society Centenary, it is noted that the names of new languages, dialects and characters, which take their place for the first time on the Society's list of 229, are as follows: Slovak, akin to the Slovenian—one of the many languages of the great Austro-Hungarian Empire; Arabic-colloquial, an Egyptian dialect for those unable to read classical Arabic; Gurmuki and Gurmukhi-Punjabi, special characters used by different tribes among the Sikhs; Gondi, a language spoken by the Gonds of the central provinces of India; Luskai, a clan language, spoken in the district lying between Bengal and Burma (having no distinctive character, the Roman has been adopted for publication work); Arab-Tamil, a character for the first time used, for the Mohammedan Tamils; Ki-mbundu, a dialect spoken in the Pungo Andongo district of Angola; lastly, the Chinyanja, a language spoken by the Wanyanja people of Lake Nyassa.

WE are informed that a sum of fifty pounds has been subscribed for the memorial, which it is proposed to establish in Queen's School, Chester, to the late William Davies, the author of "The Pilgrimage of the Tiber." The final arrangements have not yet been made. The memorial is to assume the form of a prize for Art or Literature, to be awarded annually in Queen's School. A beautiful design has been prepared and executed by Mr. Walmsley Price, who was one of Mr. Davies's friends. An account of the proposed memorial, with a short biography of William Davies, will be found in the Queen's School Annual for 1898, an interesting publication edited by the Headmistress, Mrs. Henry R. P. Sandford. It should not be forgotten that William Davies who died in May last year, was most instrumental in establishing the Warrington School of Art, where Luke Fildes, R.A., Harry Woods, R.A., and others have been trained. Davies's last days were spent in Chester.

THE Spaniards just now are wringing their hands at the idea of the ashes of Columbus falling into the hands of the detested Yankees. The remains of the great discoverer lie buried in the choir of the Cathedral of Havana. The dead body of Columbus has been as restless as that of our own St. Bede. It has never been able to find a quiet resting place. The great sailor died at Valladolid, in Spain, on Ascension Day, 1506. He expressed a wish to be buried in the island of San Domingo. Joannes, his wife, took incessant care of the dead body of her husband. She carried it about with her when she travelled. For three years the body was deposited in the church of San Francisco in Valladolid, where it found its first resting place. In 1513 it was removed to Seville. There it remained for twenty-three years. The body was again disinterred and carried across the Atlantic. It found its next resting place in San Domingo, as Columbus had wished. When the island was ceded to France, the bones were taken to Havana and solemnly buried in the Cathedral in January, 1796. What remained of the body was placed in an urn in a niche in the left wall of the chancel, and covered with a marble slab. Recently the inhabitants of San Domingo have claimed that the bones of the discoverer of the New World still rest in their soil. The fact appears to be that when the bones were removed to Cuba the priests of San Domingo kept back half and hid them in the south of the sacristy of their Cathedral. Here they were discovered in 1877. If the Spanish Government again claims the ashes of Columbus, the restless spirit of the explorer will have to return to Spain, for every inch of the territory which he presented to his adopted country will have passed from her rule. The Havanese will probably, however, not surrender their principal relic without a struggle.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN CRETE.

CONFLICT BETWEEN BLUE-JACKETS AND ISLANDERS.

CHRISTIAN QUARTER FIRED.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

In pursuance of the decision of the Foreign Admirals in Crete the British to-day took over control of the Tithe Office at Candia.

The Mussulmans opposed the transfer, and in the disturbance that arose the British soldiers fired upon the crowd, wounding several.

The Mussulmans became exasperated and set fire to the Christian quarter, and it is reported that many were killed, including the British Consul and several soldiers.

A warship bombarded the city, part of which is in flames.

Several men-of-war are hastening to Candia.

According to latest despatches it was the British gunboat Hazard that bombarded the city.

GUNBOATS ADVANCING UP THE NILE.

SEPT. 7.

Five gunboats are ascending the White Nile, and it is supposed they have been sent to meet Major Macdonald's expedition.

THE REFORM OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

The "Times," discussing the possibility of establishing a gold standard in India, remarks that a reform of the currency in this direction is facilitated by the growing increase in the production of gold, the present surplus of the yellow metal over the world's requirements being estimated to amount to about £35,000,000.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

SEPT. 6.

The investiture of Queen Wilhelmina at Amsterdam as ruling Sovereign of Holland was a regal pageant, and the enthusiasm of the people was boundless.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders are invited by the 13th instant for India Bills to the amount of £2,000,000, payable in six or twelve months.

LORD SANDHURST AND THE PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

Lord Sandhurst this morning met the Poona city plague volunteers at the Native General Library for the purpose of addressing them. The meeting was well attended. Lord Sandhurst accompanied by Captain Levett Aide-de-Camp, arrived at nine and was received by Mr. Lamb Collector and other plague officials. His Excellency was conducted to a seat and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, President of the City Municipality thanked, his Excellency for the visit and in doing so referred briefly to the warm interest taken during the last two troublous years.

The Governor replied: I am very glad to come amongst you at a time when you have no indigenous cases in the city. It is the first time I have had the pleasure of being present in person at a meeting of plague volunteers and rejoice in finding so many of you gathered together here. The origin of the system of combating it you know is due entirely to Colonel Crengh. He was the first who started the system which worked smoothly and I do not think the city realizes how much it owes to the Volunteers. However sympathetic Government may be and however much it may desire to conciliate the people, there can be no doubt that much must depend on the energy and co-operation of the people themselves. None regret the inconvenience caused by plague more than Government but then Government and their officials must rely on the co-operation of the citizens to stamp out the plague. Last year I met you at the Council Hall and then took your views as to how to deal with the plague in case we had another visit. We did have a second which proved to be a far stronger attack, but I am glad to say eventually we managed to stamp it out. I will not detain you any more as I have to go and see one or two paths where work is being carried out. I have to thank all those who have done so much as to put down the plague. Now that you have got rid of it you must not think that you are free from all further risks, you must strive now to keep it out should it unfortunately come back I and trust you will give the same help if required.

The Rao Bahadur, chief volunteer, thanked his Excellency for coming. He referred to the good work at present being done by the soldiers in the city and said that they had learned now to understand them and so were not afraid. Mr. Pakharakar seconded and added that they would do their best should another call be made. He also spoke of Mr. Lamb's services as very valuable.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

Forty-three cases and thirty-seven deaths are recorded in Hubli town on the 4th; seven cases and fifteen deaths in the district of which four cases and eight deaths in Chakan; Bhor three cases and three deaths. Two villages of Khandalla Peta and the village of Koregaum in the Satara district have been infected with plague. A cordon round Wai on the way to Mahableshwar will be established shortly.

THE RELEASE OF MR. TILAK FROM YERROWDA JAIL.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak spent a few days short of a year in prison and was released last night from Yerrowda jail. The news soon spread in the city and the whole of the main road was crowded with men congratulating him and wishing him a happy life. Early in the morning there were numerous callers, several of them presenting him with new turbans and dhoties. The presentations were numerous and offerings were also made to the deities that he be soon restored to his usual strength. A couple of months back Tilak petitioned Government for mercy. This was taken into consideration, and Government after consultation released him yesterday. The Hon'ble Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare came from Bombay, being entrusted with the task of escorting him to his house. Mr. Khare went to the jail, when Tilak was made over. He was then driven straight to the city. The day of his release was looked upon as an auspicious one by Hindus who, according to their custom, went about with their foreheads thickly daubed with red powder. Tilak put up in the house which belongs to the Chief of Vinchurker. He was looking greatly changed after his incarceration. As a sign of rejoicing large number of persons in the city will illuminate their houses to-night; the offices of "Kesari" and "Mahratta" were closed.

THE BROTHERS NATU TO BE RELEASED.

It is reported that, owing to the bad health of the brothers Natu, it is under contemplation of Government to release them on parole shortly and allow them to return to Poona.

MRS. LESTER TO BE SENT HOME.

It is reported to be the intention of Government to release Mrs. Lester, who is now in the Sassoon Hospital. She will be sent home, Government paying for her passage. She will be taken to Bombay by an European Inspector.

DEATH OF COLONEL WARNER.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Colonel Warner, Colonel on the Staff, Bellary, and on temporary command, Belgaum District, died at Belgaum yesterday from ague and secondary pneumonia.

ARRIVAL OF TEAMS FOR THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

With the exception of the Somersets which come to-day, the whole of the teams competing in the Durand Tournament have arrived and commenced training; York and Lancasters, North Staffords, Devons, Black Watch, and Ninth and Sixteenth Lancers teams are in camp at Annandale; the Rifle Brigade and North Stafford's second team at Jutogh, while the Volunteer and new club teams are distributed over the station. Ties will be drawn on Saturday, play commencing on the nineteenth and twentieth, two games taking place each day. The Black Watch and Somersets are the favourites of teams whose play is known in India, but the North Staffords also have backers, being the dark horse of competition.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

13th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Lennox, R.A., to officiate as Wing Officer.

30th Bombay Infantry—Second Lieutenant Steele, Wiltshire Regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Captain Humfrey 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has passed the Staff Corps Examination.

Lieutenant Pridham, R.E., is transferred to the Bombay Sappers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Hardwick Hall left here this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia, from Trieste, left for Bombay, via Karachi, this evening.

SEPT. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hong Kong for Bombay, to-day the 7th instant.

The Orient steamer Ophir, from Australia, and French mail steamer E Simons, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-4

RELEASE OF MR. TILAK.

GREAT REJOICINGS IN THE HINDU COMMUNITY.

APPEALS have been made to Government in the Native Press from time to time for the release of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who on September 14th, 1897, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Strachey to eighteen months' imprisonment in respect to certain seditious writings in the *Kesari* newspaper on June 15th of the same year. The Executive Government have now exercised their prerogative of mercy, and Mr. Tilak has been released after an imprisonment extending over just 51 weeks. It was a year ago yesterday since his trial commenced at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Our Poona correspondent telegraphs that the release took place from Yerrowda Jail on Tuesday night at nine o'clock, and that Mr. Tilak was taken to his house by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare. Very few people appear to have been in the secret, but when the news reached Bombay by wire at a very late hour in the night, it rapidly spread from one Brahmin dwelling to another. The residents in many Brahmin chawls in the city seemed to be astir through the night for the purpose of singing religious songs and rejoicing over the release. Soon after daybreak music was played at the temples, fireworks were let off, and the jubilation of the community was everywhere apparent. A local confectioner having received orders by wire from Poona distributed three maunds of sweet-meat broadcast, each recipient being given a *pedha* and a pice. At all the temples special poojahs were said last night, and amongst Hindus Mr. Tilak's release was the one topic of conversation. Judging from yesterday's demonstration his popularity has increased rather than waned during the last twelve months.

A Correspondent wires from Jalgaon:—At a public meeting held this evening, it was resolved, that Government be thanked for their kindness in releasing Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak and hearty congratulations be conveyed to him.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE one important feature noticeable in yesterday's meeting was the progressive improvement that is being made in the tent pegging during the present season. Nearly all the competitors succeeded in taking pegs at yesterday's meeting. The Ball and Bucket Race proved a failure; out of the ten competitors only two succeeded in putting balls into the buckets. The Bolster fight was quite a success and proved very amusing. The following are the results:—

I EVENT.—TENT-PEGGING (Horses.)

Mr. Reddie	1
Mr. Plant	2

Four competed.

(Ponies.)

Messrs. Fischer and Webster—tie	1
Messrs. John and Reddie—tie	2

II EVENT.—BALL AND BUCKET RACE.—To drop a polo ball into 3 buckets, going at the gallop.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Parmentier	2

Ten competed.

III EVENT.—HORSE JUMPING.

Mr. Townsend's Miss Hussey, Mr. John	1
Mr. Stephen's Cairn Gorm, Mr. Lord	2

Three competed.

Two other competitors came out but they were pronounced by the judges to be too late in the field.

IV EVENT.—LLOYD LINDSAY.—(Ladies nomination) Heats of four gentlemen each carrying a cocoanut will ride a given course to where ladies are standing, dismount, and run and place cocoanuts on post while ladies hold ponies. Ladies to knock cocoanuts off posts with polo balls, and as soon as gentleman's nominatrix has knocked off cocoanut, he may mount and ride home.

Mr. Parmentier nominated by Mrs. Ehlers	1
Mr. Fischer nominated by Miss M. Mills	2
Mr. Corbett nominated by Mrs. Fleet	3

Four competed.

V EVENT—THE OFF AND ON STAKES.—Two competitors to each pony. No. 1 will ride 50 yards while No. 2 runs alongside. No. 1 will then dismount and No. 2 will ride another 50 yards and so on, running and riding alternately, for 200 yards, Course will be flagged out.

Messrs. Fischer and Wallace	1
Messrs. Thesiger and John	2

Four couples competed.

VI EVENT—BOLSTER FIGHT.—Teams of 3 to be drawn for on the ground, and gentlemen are particularly requested to enter for this event early in the afternoon.

Messrs.—Thesiger, Reddie and John	1

Four teams competed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th September, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	6	8	10 p.m.	10	53
Teheran	7	2	35 p.m.	...	29
Suez	7	3	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 7th September 1898

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	...	2
" Karachi	7	30	...	2
" Madras	...	40	...	3

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

In the current number of a monthly magazine called the *Lady's Realm* there is a paper by "Sarah Grand," which I have read with the greatest interest. The author is a special pleader; she is an advocate retained for the defence; she has thrown her whole strength and her whole soul into the defence, and she defends the New Woman at the expense of the Old Woman. What is the New Woman according to her latest and ablest advocate? "She is new in the perfection of her physique . . . a stronger, better, more beautiful creature than the blockhead majority can conceive . . . She is magnanimous by nature, for all that makes life worth having is hers. She is conspicuous for gentlehood, for courtesy and kindness. . . . Her health is radiant, her manners charming, her wit taking, her morals unimpeachable. . . . Her sense of humour is always on the alert. . . . Good humour is one of her attributes. . . . She cannot comprehend why people should differ with bitterness. . . . What she chiefly demands is that she should have fair play. . . . She has full faith in man's ultimate perfection, otherwise she would not tolerate him for a moment." There! I hope I have not misrepresented the writer. Sarah Grand has, in a word, portrayed the New Woman as she herself imagines her; she has revealed her own ideal. Well, I am the last person to raise any objection. It is always good to construct and to cherish ideals. I do not know, for my own part, any New Woman quite so perfect as Sarah Grand's. But she will become something to look for, and the search will certainly lend a new pleasure to life. "Are you," I shall ask one girl after the other, "the New Woman?—the Ideal?" "Alas!" she will reply, "I am not; my sense of humour is deficient," or "My manners are awkward," or "My health is not what I should like it to be."

Once upon a time the New Man, who was about five-and-twenty, went in search of the New Woman. He adopted Sarah Grand's ideal; in fact, it would have been difficult to frame, for himself, an ideal so perfectly charming. "I will search for the New Woman," he said, "until I find her. I will hunt for her in all the corners of the earth; yea, even unto the very end thereof." So he set out on his travels. At first he confined himself to his native country. He started with confidence in London Society; he attended balls and dinner parties with zeal; he attended meetings and discussions; he joined societies and clubs; he went to Cambridge, and was introduced to Newnham. I know not how many years he spent in this pursuit, but he was past thirty before he desisted. "Let me be just," he said. "I have found some very delightful girls; beautiful; clever; well-bred; strong in health; but I cannot find my Ideal. In one point or other every girl is wanting. One, for instance, frankly despises man; another may be witty, but she is not kindly; while I have not found a single girl who can differ, or endure difference, without bitterness." So he went abroad. He tried Germany—it is the land of philosophy; but he did not stay there long. France—it is the land where woman reigns. Somehow the New Woman does not exist in such a kingdom, America, which is the paradise of women. But the New Woman, he remembered, does not like to be worshipped. So he came back to England. By this time all that was left of his hair had gone grey, and he presented, besides, other symptoms of age. At this period and after this lengthened search, he met the New Woman herself. Yes, she was beautiful; she was young; she was tall and finely made; she was clever; she was witty; she was well bred; she was well educated; and, in conversation, she frankly admitted that she tolerated Man—not on account of his actual qualities, but solely on account of his possibilities. "Thank Heaven!" cried the Discoverer; "I have found at length the object of my life-long search. Together, New Woman, we will tread the upward Path. She looked at him; she laughed at him; her sense of humour, as belonged to the Ideal, being always on the alert. Poor old boy! she said, kindly. Tread the upward Path with you? Why, you are seventy. You are unfit for climbing. You've got no possibilities left. You have lost your chances while you were running after me. So, you see, it may be very good to cherish an Ideal—even an Ideal New Woman; but it is best to go on climbing that upward path alone. Perhaps you may come across your Ideal, and perhaps not; but in any case don't waste time looking for her. If I were a young man I should be contented with something lower—something more resembling the Old Woman, even.

I have no objection, I say, to this idealised New Woman. On the other hand, I do object to the picture of the Old Woman presented by the same writer in the same article. It may be artistically designed to set forth by its shadows the lights of the other figure; but I cannot—I really cannot—accept the picture as anything more than the presentation of what is possible in the other extreme. Sarah Grand's Old Woman shrieks; she is disloyal to her own sex; she heaps abuse on the New Woman; she has no notion of progress; she believes that evil will always continue, because it has always existed; she has no sense of humour; she cannot reason; she is inartistic in dress; she will adopt any ridiculous or indecent fashion. She does other dreadful things—this Old Woman. Has she no good points at all? Does she not bring up her children virtuously? Is she not a God-fearing woman? Was she not our own mother and our own grandmother? The New Woman may be all that her advocate pleads, but the Old Woman was not—she was not—and she is not—such a person as this advocate represents her.

We may, I hope, all have our little Ideals. I was talking to some people in a room the other day, and I presented three Ideals of Woman. These were (1) the Woman of the Household; (2) the Woman of the Drawing Room; and (3) the Woman of the Honour List. In other words, until a hundred and fifty years ago, when roads were improved, and things that had been made in the house could be bought at the market town, the life of a gentlewoman was one long round of superintendence and household work. She had a troop of servants; she made everything that was wanted in the house; she had her dairy, her pickling tubs, her poultry yard, her brewery, her wine cellars, her still-room, her spinning wheel, her workroom, her laundry; she cured hams and bacon, made butter and cheese, baked her bread; she made her sauces, strong waters, cordials, jams, and preserves; she made all the clothes; she knew the whole art of cookery; she did the carving for the whole company with her own hands; in a word, she was an administrator and her work required a rare combination of excellent qualities. It is true that she was ignorant of books, but then the men were ignorant of the things she knew; and surely there could be no comparison between the importance of her own work, over which no one ever quarrelled, and the things said in books over which men are perpetually quarreling. The next ideal was the Woman of the Drawing Room representing the period occupied by Sarah Grand's Old Woman. She had, it is true, no household duties, and she had no learning. Yet she had her qualities; she was a steady force making quietly for temperance, purity, delicacy, and refinement. In all these things the world a hundred years ago was sadly to seek; it was an uphill battle; there was no organisation; each woman alone, by the light that was in her, did what she could in her own household. It was an instinct with her that her own self-respect, her position, her dignity were concerned in the promotion of those virtues. Only she did not talk about it; she would rather, I think, have been misunderstood than talked about. The third Ideal, the Woman of the Honour Lists, claims all knowledge as her right as much as it is the right of men. She is the New Woman; she has now her extravagancies and her martyrs, mostly martyrs for mistakes. Of her I am willing to accept Sarah Grand's Ideal, and to believe that she is consciously making her way in the direction of the Ideal. When she arrives it will be a wonderful world indeed.

How about the New Man and the Old Man? I do not mean the Old and the New Adam, but the New Man to fit the New Woman, and the Old Man to fit the Old Woman. I am somewhat inclined to think that if the New Woman succeeds in shaping a New Man, because she will certainly not be contented with him so long as anything of the Old Man remains in him, there will always linger in the despised background a remnant consisting of the Old Man, as he has always been, somewhat rough and rude of speech and manners, not always perfectly temperate, with something of the barracks about him, and something of the engine room. As his companion will be found, perfectly satisfied with him as he is, the Old Woman, not altered a bit. In a word, the kind of man who who will still be wanted for the rougher work of the world will remain what he always has been, and wit him will also remain the Old Woman, his companion as she always has been.

If one goes back to town in the midst of the holiday, it is like walking about in a dream. For the place is transformed. The old High-street of the suburb presents the same features, it is true; the shops are there, and the legends in the shops; there are people walking about; but they are not the same people. Where are they gone, the old familiar faces? They are all away; by the seaside; in Switzerland; in Scotland. After a residence of twenty years one knows all the faces that belong to the High-street, though their names are unknown. As for their histories and their past, are they not plainly stamped upon their faces? Then, the new people are all shabby. Why? On what theory can one understand the shabbiness of the new people? And who are they? And what are they doing here? And why do they come out when everybody else has gone away? Let us go into town. There are people in Regent-street and Piccadilly, but not the proper people; Bond-street is deserted; there are no carriages in the streets; the horses are put out to grass. Where are they gone, the old familiar faces? For in Piccadily, as in the suburban High-street, one knows the faces, though their names are not known. I declare that in the six winter months I know everybody in Piccadilly who walks there about one or two o'clock. I like some of the faces very much; others make no impression upon me. One of them, who is seen there every day, is none other than Belial. He thinks that no one has penetrated his disguise; but I have; I know him. At this time Belial, too, is gone; even the little blind man whose beat is outside Devonshire House appears to have gone, too. Doubtless he is on Margate Sands. At the club there is a shadowy flitting of two or three from room to room. I go home; in the study the people are whitewashing; the stair carpets are up; the empty house is full of echoes; if it were an old house I should expect ghosts; one's accustomed place is impossible; the books are inaccessible; nothing is real; it is all a strange, uncomfortable dream till one gets back again to the cramped and narrow lodging which looks out upon the sea, and upon the procession of ships, and upon the white cliffs of France beyond.

I have been conversing with the secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Street Nuisances, an association which must have the good wishes of everybody. It also wants the adhesion of everybody, with his small—very small—subscription. Among the street nuisances are the rowdyism of various parts of London, the swearing and course language used without the least disguise, the sale of firearms to boys, the organ-grinders, the bawling hawkers, the Sunday newspaper boys, and a hundred things besides. To take the street-hawking alone, why should the quiet of the streets be disturbed by the bawling itinerant? Why should the catsmeat-man, the coal-man, the milkman, the muffin-man, be permitted to cry his wares up and down the streets? Why should the singing beggar, who is worse than any hawker with his hypocritical Psalm, be allowed to drive us mad with his slow, hoarse note? And why should the organ-grinder not be restrained to the streets where they want him or the hours during which he should be allowed to grind? These are the questions proposed by the Association. I do not know how they will answer them, but the address is 10, Basinghall-street, and the secretary will be pleased to enrol members.

In the respect of street noises and nuisances there has been made an enormous advance during the present century. Everything formerly was bawled in the street. I have before me Laroon's series of London cries. Here are hawkers of "Lilywhite vinegar," flounders, knives, combs, and inkhorns, fork and fire shovel, oranges and lemons, holland socks, trinkets, rabbit skins, pins, mops, crabs, eels, rabbits, muffins, cherries, thread laces, mats, apples, salt coal, wood, matches, &c. Then there was the cooper who offered to mend your casks, the knife-grinder, the man who wanted to buy your old iron, the woman who bought the kitchen stuff, the old clo' man, the woman who bought your old satin and velvet. There was the buy-a-broom woman, the Savoyard with his hurdy-gurdy and her marmoset, and the organ grinder, and the man with a peep show. And the streets were paved with cobbles, and the brewer's dray had no wheels, and drew casks over these cobbles. Let us shut our eyes; let us go up the stream of time; let us return to the year 1798 and to Fleet-street. Oh! the noise of it, and the racket, and the row! Turn out into Fetter-lane and the streets beside it. The noise follows us; we cannot get away from the roar of those carts and drays over the cobbled stone; and to this roar is added the procession of those who bawl, "Turn again?" said Whittington, hitherto misrepresented. "Not if I know it! I will turn again when the streets are quiet. Expect me about the beginning of the twentieth century."

USE OF FIRE-ARMS AGAINST DACOITS.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

POLICE MUST FIRE TO WHIT.

THE following directions regarding use of Fire-arms by the police in effecting arrests were issued in a Government resolution, yesterday:—

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has perused with interest Mr. Kennedy's comprehensive and lucid report regarding the encounter of armed dacoits at the village of Nanda Devi, on the 10th April last. His Excellency concurs that while the measures taken for the pursuit and arrest of the gang might perhaps have been conducted with more successful strategy, both the police officers engaged and the Mamlatdar, Mr. Puntambekar, behaved with energy and pluck, and their zeal and promptitude on the occasion merit high commendation.

An important point which arises on this report relates to the action of the police in using their fire-arms against the dacoits. Government concur with Mr. Kennedy in holding that the police party were fully justified in opening fire on them under the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 37 and 38 of his letter. As, however, this is one of several instances which have recently occurred of police firing in the air over the heads of, instead of at, the persons against whom they are called upon to act, Government must draw attention to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4821, dated the 11th July, 1898, and Rule 12 at page 94 of the Police Manual of 1893, and page 70 of the Manual of 1895, and the Inspector-General should be requested to issue a circular reminding all police officers that the practice is prohibited and that

IF THEY FIRE AT ALL THEY MUST FIRE TO HIT.

It appears from paragraphs 57 and 72 of Mr. Kennedy's report and the remarks in the list appended to it that this gang of dacoits has been effectively broken up, the majority of its members being already arrested, and steps which are expected to prove successful being in progress for the apprehension of the remainder. Attention is, however, drawn in the report to the alleged laxity of control over the Ramoshis of the Satara District and the Phaltan State which rendered possible the formation of this gang. In paragraphs 62, 65 and 70, Mr. Kennedy makes proposals which are apparently endorsed by the Commissioner, C. D., for the adoption of special and organised measures for dealing effectually with the members of this criminal tribe. This is, however, a matter entirely within the competence of the Commissioner under Section 19 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and Government presume that he has already issued such orders as he may think necessary for the purpose of remedying the defects of administration alluded to, so far as concerns the division subject to his authority. It is for the Commissioner to take up the question of any special organization being required to suppress such bands of freebooters, and it may be observed that the provisions of Section 27, Clause 2, of Regulation XII of 1827 apparently give the necessary powers to the District Magistrates concerned for adopting precautionary measures in respect of the Ramoshi and other suspect population in their districts. As to the suggestion made in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Commissioner's forwarding memorandum regarding the conduct of operations against lawless gangs in the Phaltan State, Government are not at present prepared to take the proposed action without some more definite indication that the State authorities have failed on request to do what is requisite in the matter. If necessary, the Political Agent should lay any proposals which it may be desired to make before Government in the Political Department.

THE sardine question has cast a gloom on M. Lockroy's Brittany trip. The Deputies of Finisterre could talk only of the disastrous consequences of the glut. "But what can I do to help your electors"? asked M. Lockroy. "Can I order the fleet to dine daily on fresh sardines"? M. Jacob, Deputy of Lorient, has asked M. Cavaignac to order every other day a "cotriade," or sardine soup to be provided for the troops. This soup is a Breton dish. It is made with cooked sardines, slices of bread, and boiling water, salted and peppered to taste. Beurre noire, butter melted in an iron pan, with vinegar added, is then poured on the mess.

THE COMING PRESIDENCY MATCH.

BY AN OLD HAND.

We are now within a few days of the second Presidency match of the season, and a few lines of the teams that will probably be selected may not be out of place. I have certain remarks to make on the last contest in Bombay, and must preface my remarks by saying that they are meant in a kindly spirit, and my sincere wish is that they will not give offence. I feel sure that the cricketers selected to play in this match are all thorough sportsmen and good fellows, Englishmen and Parsees alike. And if any one thinks any remarks of mine are undeservedly harsh, I tender my apologies before hand. My one aim and ambition is that by pointing out what appear to be obvious mistakes and weaknesses, I may help in my small way to improve the standard of cricket in these two big annual matches.

To begin with the European XI. I am certainly of opinion that the selection committee cannot do wrong in asking at least seven of the same team that administered such a signal defeat to the Parsees in Bombay last month. The seven are Jardine, Greig, Raikes, Douglas, Bond, Newnham, and Sinclair. Of the first two, Jardine and Greig, I think little need be said in justification of their inclusion, and I feel that there could not be a better Captain than Jardine. Raikes performed his duties in the last match capitally, and the fates were kind to him all through; he could not make a bad move. Yet, all the same, I think that Jardine is the right man, for this one great reason that Raikes is undoubtedly the best bowler on the Presidency side. I hope that Raikes will be able to give himself a brief holiday (in every sense of the word) and journey up to Poona to help his side again. He is one of those bowlers who are very quick in finding out the weak points of batsmen, and having found out uses his knowledge with great craft and cunning. There is a likelihood of Jardine's work interfering with his going to Poona also. What a nuisance this law is! Greig, we are told, will be spared from his arduous duties for once in a way! Douglas is the next man on the list, and from him we expect great things in the coming contest. The Poona wicket will suit him capitally, and I shall be disappointed if I do not see a long score against his name in one or other innings. As a fieldsman he is brilliant and a capital example to some of the XI. Bond is another certainty and a real useful all-round cricketer; and with all the practise he has had on the Poona wicket, we may confidently look for a useful exhibition from him. Next on the list is Newnham, and I am very glad to see that he had lost very little of his form in either batting or bowling. It was hard lines his being run out just as he was showing a liking for the bowling. If the weather is favourable and the wicket true and fast for the Poona match, we may see him play a merry innings. His bowling is not quite so fast as in former years; but he still keeps a wonderful length, varies his pace with great judgment, and occasionally bowls a very nasty one that whips back a great deal. Sinclair is the next to discuss, and I hope the committee will secure his services. He is very useful, as he is the fastest bowler there is on the side, though he, too, is losing pace. I think this is due to want of practice to a great extent. These then are the seven certainties, if—and I am afraid it is a very big "if"—they can all get away.

The other four places in the Bombay team were filled by Sprott, Carnegy, Pocock and Sergt. Bland. I must confess to being greatly disappointed in Sprott's wicket keeping. I did not expect to see him make runs on the Bombay wicket, because he never has up to date shown anything like form on a difficult wicket. But even taking into consideration that with Raikes, Sinclair, Newnham and Greig alternately bowling, the position of the wicket-keeper is a most difficult one; still, all the same he, trembled greatly, and did not attempt to take balls badly thrown in. I remember—many years ago, alas! in the days I used to keep wicket—being much struck by a very sound principle imported from one of the best wicket-keepers in England at the time, and it was simply this: "No return is impossible to gather; some are very difficult, but not one is impossible." Surely this is a sound maxim for wicket-keepers and bowlers. As all cricketers know, one often gathers apparently impossible balls to take, though, of course, one often misses easier returns. Still there's nothing like trying, and fieldsmen cannot always throw in with great accuracy, no matter how good they may be, especially if the ball is wet and greasy. If Sprott is to play in the next match, let us hope he will be in better form behind the sticks, and the wicket will suit his style of batting better than the slow sticky ground in Bombay. Carnegy is the ninth of the list, and while I am doubtful as to the desirability of including him, it is difficult to fill his place with anyone more likely to make runs. His two unfortunate misses in the last Presidency match were inexplicable, as he generally possesses a safe pair of hands. He is a change bowler too, and appears to me to have a greater turn of speed at the present time than any other bowler in the Presidency. His great fault is in giving too many loose ones on the leg side. Pocock is the 10th man, and I must plump against him. He is very slow in the field, and returns the ball very badly. Slack fielding has a most demoralising effect on a side, especially if things are not going well. Sergt. Bland is the last man, and with results before us it is, of course, easy to criticise. At the same time we think the committee made a great mistake in asking a man who, though successful in regimental cricket, had never played against really good bowling. Much better would it have been to have selected a regular member of either the Poona or Bombay Gymkhana XI, some one who had been playing against good bowling the whole season. Of absentees who might have come to represent the Presidency, the first name that comes to mind is Browne. We are informed that want of practice was his excuse for not coming. In practice or out of practice, it is much better to have a cricketer of his stamp than to leave the last place or two to be filled in hurriedly at the last moment. He ought to remember that the selection committee know that he has not had much opportunity for practice, and knowing the remainder of the XI would not ask him to play unless they thought him worth a place. Don't let us hear an excuse like this from you again, Mr. Browne! I hear he is coming down for the coming match. Other competitors for the vacancies are Deas, Sale, Young, and Usborne. Deas has performed a marvellous feat lately—a feat that no English bowler has achieved—and that is, to have the great Ranjitsinghji caught off his bowling twice in one day for 0. He is a good bumpy bowler, the ball leaving his hand from a height of about eight feet. It is hurled violently against the ground anywhere between the wickets, and rises to any height. A real demon bowler, and I am not at all sure that he would not prove more successful than Sinclair. He keeps wonderfully straight and, mingled with a quantity of short pitched dangerous deliveries, every now and then he sends down a regular clinker. He is a good safe field, but generally a bold bad batsman. Sale is a very useful all-round man, a distinctly useful slow bowler who is difficult to score off, a good batsman with a pretty style, and a good field. F. Young, we are informed, is keeping wickets in splendid form. If we could only put the hand of the clock back a year or two, and find him when he was really a brilliant batsman, there would be little doubt of his inclusion in the best Presidency XI. Even now opinion is much divided as to whether he is not worth playing for his keeping alone. Usborne is another rival for this same post, and reports reach us of many big scores he has compiled in Karachi. So that we have for the Presidency XI. Jardine, Greig, Raikes, Douglas, Browne, Bond, Newnham, Sinclair, Sprott, or Young or Usborne, with Carnegy, Deas, and Sale to fight for the last two places.

PUERTO RICO, which is about to pass from Spain after four hundred years of uninterrupted possession, has been described by a French writer as the "most smiling and luxuriant gem of the Antilles." When it comes into American hands Puerto Rico is expected to become a favourite winter resort and refuge for invalids. The climate is healthy, and the weather in the mountain valleys from November to April is said to be delightful. The north wind blows steadily, and the island is very pleasant to live in. Wooded ravines descend from the mountains, through which streams of sparkling water run to the sea. Between these ravines lie wide stretches of meadow land, the home of herds of wild cattle. The soil of Puerto Rico is of great fertility. There is also an abundant supply of water. Even in the southern portion of the island where the rain is less, water can always be found by digging one or two feet beneath the ground. The hills and valleys are luxuriant with verdure; the mountains are green to their tops, and cultivable at any height.

THE PORT TRUST BRANCH RAILWAY.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEMES OF 1898.

THE following letter on the subject of the Port Trust branch line of Railway, Bombay, has been addressed by the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, chairman, Bombay Port Trust, to the Secretary to Government, Railway Department:—

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your No. 1707, dated 23rd June 1898, and as this subject does not appear to have been fully placed before Government, or at all except in an incidental manner, I beg to explain for the information of Government the scope and the present position of the scheme for the proposed Port Trust branch line of railway.

CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.

It is proposed to take the branch line off from the G. I. P. Railway at Sion, to run direct through the Port Trust land at Sewri, Frere Estate, Tank Bunder and Mazagon properties, through both the Docks, and along the Mody Bay Bunders up to the western end of the Ballard Pier. The proposal also includes a connection with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Mahim by a line crossing the G. I. P. Railway at Matunga. The general arrangement of the line with sidings and stations proposed, is shown in accompanying plans.

ESTIMATED COST.

The total length of the line from Sion to the Mint is about 8 miles, and the B. B. and C. I. branch, 1 1-3 miles. The total cost for a double line of rails throughout, including extensive sidings at the sorting yard at Waddala, and a more complete system of sidings both with Docks and with the coal wharf at Tank Bunder, including all charges, stations buildings, &c., but excluding rolling stock, has been estimated to cost Rs. 31 lakhs, the interest on which at 4 per cent. would amount to Rs. 1,24,000.

The question has been very fully discussed with the G. I. P. Railway Company, as the Trustees are most desirous of having their co-operation.

TRUSTEES' OPINION AS TO THE NECESSITY.

The Trustees are strongly of opinion that the proposed line is necessary in the interests of trade, and sooner or later the demands of trade will necessitate its construction; they feel convinced that Government will agree in thinking that the interests of trade, the public and the Port of Bombay are deserving of every consideration in this matter, and they believe that the branch line will benefit both railway companies quite as much as it will the Port, as by affording increased facilities for the convenient shipment of produce, it will in time bring an increase of trade both to the railway and the Port.

LAND WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR RESIDENTIAL AND TRADE PURPOSES.

The new line will also develop a most important suburb and make considerable areas of Government and private lands available for residential purposes, which now lie unoccupied for want of easy means of communication with the business parts of the city; will open up a large area for residential purposes, and thus assist in relieving the congestion of population in the City of Bombay; it will also render available for purposes of trade Port Trust property on which in recent years large sums have been spent on reclamations and improvements.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW DOCK AN EARLY NECESSITY.

The construction of a new dock must it is felt be faced in the very near future, such a dock would as a matter of course be situated on the Mody Bay Estate to the south and immediately adjoining the Victoria Dock and will absorb a considerable area of land now occupied by trade which it will be necessary to provide for elsewhere, it need hardly be explained that the land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Docks south of the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder is so largely occupied, that it will soon be a matter of very serious concern to the Trustees what they are to do for space, and the only suitable land available is on their property to the north of the G. I. P. Railway, but this large area is literally cut off by the G. I. P Railway siding at Wari Bunder, and the Trustees feel confident that Government will fully appreciate this fact, and hope that they may be pleased to consider the propriety of arranging for a transfer to the Port Trust of all that area of land now occupied, and only partially utilised by the G. I. P. Railway Company at Wari Bunder lying to the east of the Frere Road.

I beg to attach copies of letters addressed to the Agents of both railway companies, with their replies and subsequent correspondence which will explain the precise condition of affairs as they now stand, and I am to offer the following remarks on the salient points of

much of the produce is purchased. The greater part of the quantity that is ultimately exported to Europe is indeed purchased locally from dealers and middle men whose supplies are gathered in from every side by rail and steamer, and in a busy season the stock held in the City may amount to 100,000 tons or more.

DIRECT SHIPMENTS THEREFORE INCONSIDERABLE.

The system of direct shipments that has been in practice at the Docks for about five years may be said to have made known the full value to the trade of facilities that now go no further than sidings provided with sheds for the temporary storage of goods waiting shipment. Although by means of this system some saving may be made in the local charges and no better inducement can be offered, a reference to the statistics of Dock traffic will show that only a small section of the trade a mere fraction of the whole, has availed itself of the facility.

BULK IS THEREFORE UNLOADED AT RAILWAY TERMINI.

The reason is that the original lots received by rail can only in very exceptional circumstances be sent on at once to the Docks for shipment. The bulk of the railborne trade is all unloaded at the termini of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Cos., and the explanation is to be found in the established customs of the trade. These are not easily to be disturbed, as they are the outcome of experience and are influenced by the requirements of foreign countries.

As already explained, large quantities are brought to be sold and are stored against a demand. There are only one or two exporting firms who obtain their supplies direct from the grain and seed-producing districts. Most exporters buy their produce in the local market, and even the firms referred to resort to the market to obtain a quality that they may not have in their own stock in order to complete a consignment. Secondly, only one of the grains is garbled up-country; the greater part has to be garbled here. And thirdly the grain and seeds received, more particularly the former, being of unequal quality, it is necessary that they should be examined and graded in order that the consignments may be made according to the specifications.

FIRST OBJECT REDUCTION OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

The first object with which the line was projected was to reduce the local expenses. The existing storehouses, both Port Trust and private, being all situated at some distance from the Railway termini, the expense is incurred of carting the produce to the storehouses and afterwards recarting it to the Docks when consignments are ready for shipment.

PRESENT COST OF CARTING.

The cost of carting the produce may be taken at Re. 0-13-8 per ton in ordinary times, which amounts to a tax of between 7 and 8 lakhs on an ordinary year's trade, and much more on that of a good year. There is no margin for reduction in the present wharfage rates of Re. 0-8-0 and Re. 0-11-0 per ton on grain and seeds respectively, and the collective expenses in Bombay are rather high as compared with Karachi, and small as the sum may seem it has an influence in the competition between India and other countries for the supply of the European markets. It is not, however, the direct savings alone the Trustees had in view, but also such as must result from the acceleration of shipments the prevention of waste through the frequent handling of bags, the wear and tear of bags, and it may be added the general savings which must result in having one market instead of a great number of separate places of storage scattered throughout Mandvi.

LOSS FROM STRIKES AND SCARCITY OF CARTS OBVIATED.

Recent events have also shown that the trade is exposed to a new risk, namely, that caused by either a combination amongst cartmen, or a scarcity of bullocks in a season of famine. The cart hire last April was Rs. 4, and in May as much as Rs. 5 a day, that is to say, double the usual rates, and even then the supply of carts was so far below the demand that the railway termini were blocked and trains delayed in transit in order to relieve the pressure for space. The condition of things in regard to carts and labour at the time was indeed such that even if more business had offered it could not have been done. That the trade of the Port should be liable to be obstructed or even subjected to extraordinary charges by by such a cause is intolerable. The scheme that the Trustees have proposed, will obviate this risk by rendering the trade independent of carts.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

The accommodation in the next place has to be provided in a shape in which it cannot be provided by the Railway Companies. It has to afford facilities for the garbling and grading of grain and seeds as well as space where goods may be stored permanently, and it would be beyond the prescribed sphere of either Railway Company's operations to do more than provide the space needed for the temporary storage of goods pending delivery. The Trustees, on the other hand, are empowered by their Act (Section 68) to undertake works of the kind and it naturally devolves on them to do so:—

(a) because the Board is in its constitution representative of the whole trade and shipping of the Port, and is therefore in a specially favourable position to guage and supply the requirements of exporters of produce; (b) and because the Board, having the control of the Docks and wharves, it is essential to the successful working of the scheme that the Board should also have the control of the grain depots, as the arrangements in the one must fit in with the arrangements in the other.

SCHEME INCREASES STORAGE AREA.

Another reason in favour of the scheme is that it will increase the area available for the storage of goods by opening out the properties north of Mazagon, which at present the sidings connecting them the Docks and wharves are excluded from use, except for some classes of goods intended for local consumption.

NECESSITY TO INCREASE STORAGE SPACE.

The necessity to increase the storage area is twofold—

Firstly.—Provision must be made for the trade that will be displaced when the work of extending the Docks is shortly taken in hand; and

Secondly,—that the space remaining on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates, where the operations of the more important sections of the trade of the Post are centred, is barely sufficient now as many times, and a liberal allowance must be made for the expansion of the trade and for an increased centralization of it on the properties of the Trust, which must be the result of the extension of the Docks and the improvement of facilities generally.

ECONOMY OF SPACE BY TRUSTEES SCHEME.

To enlarge the accommodation at the railway termini would remove their own difficulties only, and would leave the demands of the trade unsatisfied. It would be a wasteful arrangement in that space would be taken up for their own purposes in one place, and that in another place accommodation adapted to all the requirements of the trade would also have to be provided. Such a proposal must obviously be rejected where the space to be encroached on is already so cramped and cannot be added to. The Trustees' scheme would serve a double purpose. It would relieve the congestion in the railway yards rendering an extension of them unnecessary, and at the same time it would provide, in a shape adapted to the requirements of the trade, accommodation that the railway companies are restricted from providing.

SCHEME WILL BENEFIT THE DOCKS.

Lastly and briefly the bulk of the cargoes of vessels loading in the Docks would always be ready to hand in the proposed grain depot, which would enable the Trustees to organise an effective system under which supplies could be run into the Docks as they are wanted. The loading of vessels would thus be accelerated and the capacity of the Docks increased, in as much as a greater volume of trade could then be passed over the existing berths, and in addition the quays would be relieved of most of the cart traffic with which they are now frequently blocked.

A LEVEL CROSSING REQUIRED ACROSS THE WARI BUNDER.

As regards (b), the height above the sea at which the branch line should cross the present G. I. P. goods yard east of the Frere Road at Wari Bunder, this point has been sufficiently dealt with in para. 9 of this letter, and I need only reiterate that the Trustees are definately and absolutely of opinion that any such crossing must be on the level.

REMODELLING THE G. I. P. GOODS YARD.

As regards (c), the remodelling the G.I.P. Railway goods yard, this concerns the Railway Company only but, I may point out that if the Port Trust scheme were carried out it would relieve the Company of considerable expenditure, as the greater part of the shed accommodation would be provided at the expence of the Port Trust.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF PORT TRUST LAND.

It will be also convenient to refer here to the proposal made in the latter part of para. 5 of this letter, that is, the transfer to the Port Trust of all that area [illegible] occupied by the Company at Wari [illegible] to the East of the Frere Road. The [illegible] plan shows:—

[illegible] blue the area of the Wari Bunder [illegible] to the East of the Frere Road, the [illegible] which is estimated at 158,893 square yards.

[illegible] yellow also in occupation of the Railway Company and extending up to the western [illegible] proposed overbridge, the total area [illegible] at 29,328 square yards.

[illegible] taken together form the plot [illegible] consider it would be desirable [illegible] the trade and the Port to acquire. [illegible] they would be willing to make [illegible] red, extending up to the Frere [illegible] and to the Elphinstone road on [illegible] land and facilities for landing [illegible], on the Trustees' Northern [illegible] of the exchange must of course [illegible] ment, and the Trustees will be [illegible] Company's requirements in any [illegible] way.

[illegible] that a large portion of the [illegible] more particularly the northern [illegible] present occupied by sidings or goods sheds, or for the bona fide purposes of a goods yard, but for the storage of materials, largely old materials, and, speaking generally, this part is used wholly for the purposes of a railway stores yard.

Government on a previous occasion declined, and the Trustees think very properly, to recognise that the Railway Company can claim land in the vicinity of the the wharves for storage purposes, and the use of ground space immediately adjoining a valuable wharf frontage for such purposes is strongly to be deprecated, if, as it is believed could be done, room for a stores yard can be found elsewhere.

The Company are, however, in possession of the land, and the Trustees recognise that the exchange must be one of mutual arrangement.

The Trust cannot spare square yard of land in this neighbourhood, but if this exchange can be arranged the Trustees admit that the land referred to in occupation by the Railway Company would be such a decided acquisition that they would be willing to spare the land which they offer in exchange, and offer such further facilities as may be agreed upon.

The Railway Company will, it is thought, readily admit that, as a means of extending their goods yard, the land on the West of the Frere Road would be far more suitable for their proposes, as they could run directly into it, whereas the goods yards on the East being "end on" must be very inconvenient and difficult to arrange.

It is true the Company have some Goods-sheds on the east side, but the transfer of those on a valuation should present no difficulty.

There would further accrue a great advantage to the Railway Company, inasmuch as this transfer might spare them an expenditure of about rupees five lakhs on the Wari Bundar overbridge, because, if this land (coloured yellow) were included in that to be handed over to the Port Trust, it would, the Trustees consider, be possible to arrange the Frere Road extension on the level through this land, it would only be necessary to have two or three lines crossing the road on the level to pass trains from the G. I. P. goods yard into the Docks, and thus the whole cost of this expensive bridge would be obviated. Such crossings could not be objected to on any grounds, as they would only be used for slow goods traffic at very long intervals.

I must apologise for the length of this letter, but the Trustees are most anxious for a final settlement of this question, as several others of public interest are dependent upon it, and they desire that the whole case in favour of the proposed branch line should be fully and fairly stated.

The Municipality are very reasonably pressing for a settlement of the Wari Bunder overbridge question (also see para. 24), and this cannot be definitely decided upon until the larger question of this Branch Railway is definitely arranged.

The Trustees are fully convinced that no alternative is admissible, and that the future demands of the Port and trade of Bombay will sooner or later demand the construction of this Branch line, which has now been under discussion and consideration for over four years; the Trustees will only be too willing to consider any fair and reasonable solution of the question, and think it should be the common purpose of both the Railway Companies and the Trustees by every means in their respective powers to afford all necessary facilities for the trade of this Port, their interests so far should be identical.—I have &c.

C. T. BURKE, Chairman.

KILL THE PLAGUE WITH FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to say how glad every one should feel to know that the Bombay authorities have at last adopted fire as the most effectual agency to kill the plague bacilli, drenching houses in liquid disinfectants is mostly charging them with a reaction worse than the original infection. Aided by damp supervening the chemicals, certain floors and materials of buildings propagate the bacilli even more virulently as recently proved in the investigations of one of the greatest bacteriologists. Thorough burning of the floors after first digging them up and adequately heating the lower and upper stories of houses by means of fire and, perhaps, powerful steam, as well as the heating of narrow filthy streets, is equivalent to the disinfection of clothes by steam. All interests ought to give way before a simple and a literal germicidal measures of this potent character and still it has not yet been universally and effectively applied! Coupled with this and other measures now well known as connected with thorough ventilation, searching cleanliness, and effective quarantine and segregation, the wide introduction of Dr. Haffkine's inoculation and a widespread use of Lustig's Curative Serum ought to minimise the risks of plague and mortality. Every responsible authority or controlling Governments should now address this question to their minds—whether everything is done, which ought to be done, and whether any thing that is worth while avoiding, is really avoided? I am quite sure that all the money spent is not spent in the directions it ought to be. One should like to know what stock of preventive and curative serums has been beforehand secured—as it should have been and what is the strength of staff organised for a widespread use of these serums in different parts of India. The present and future state of things in India loudly call for expenditures and organizations in the three directions above noted—peshaps even more than modified and conciliatory systems of quarantine, segregation and isolation demand. May I ask how long will a conference of executive and medical authorities to settle all the practical details of plague management be delayed? Even if this conference conducted on the basis of the valuable experience acquired be delayed, action on on the three indispensable measures aforesaid cannot any longer be postponed. Though plague is spreading and thereatening to live for years, co-operative and unanimous spirit seems very badly wanting in building up the most vital measures in time such as those which I have here respectfully taken permission to point out. It is time that all personal and vested interests ought to be laid aside, for, I am sure, if heart and soul were applied to real measures, not only shall we reap the richest rewards which the saving of lives must give us, but all Europe and America will, in time, congratulate us on our bold, effective and farseeing action. One of the most interesting papers on details of Plague management just issued is by Dr. Thomson, the accomplished Civil Surgeon of Satara, to whose shrewd, persevering and popular efforts during the recent Plague attacks, the city and District of Satara owe so much. A conference of such and many other authorities is one of the crying necessities of the day.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Sept. 1. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

IN PRAISE OF THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your journal to bring an act of courage and presence of mind shewn by one of the mounted police Inspectors on Monday evening to the notice of the proper authorities. Surely, had it not been for the plucky assistance of Inspector E. Flanagan, who at the risk of his life, followed an unmanageable horse that was running madly on, dragging the Victoria with its occupants, the accident would have terminated, I should believe, fatally. It so happened that just at the time when the fast train left Church Gate station the horse took fright, and became so restive and ungovernable by the coachman that at one time a very serious result was expected. The horse went on and on, followed by Inspector Flanagan, and the coachman, apparently thinking he could only save an accident by giving the animal a turn in a bye-lane, turned it in the lane near the Marine Line station, the curb perhaps was insufficient, and down came the carriage with a loud crash with its occupants, who were a Parsi gentleman and a young Parsi lady and two little children. Had not the inspector been of calm head at this time, the result, as I said, would have been very serious. He at once dismounted and ran to save the occupants, of the carriage, and in his efforts to lift the carriage bodily to extricate them. was well nigh under the carriage, his life being in great danger as the animal was not under control yet, and was frightfully furious; but, thanks to the timely assistance of Dr. Vakil and his brother, who happened to be at the scene at the time, that the Inspector was able to extricate himself and all the unfortunate occupants, who, with the exception of one, viz. the Parsi gentleman, escaped any serious injury. It is not always that we meet with cases of such extraordinary pluck and zeal in one's duty, and seeing that a big multitude was standing there, not one of whom ventured to give a helping hand, not to mention some honourable exceptions, I think it my duty to bring the incident to the notice of the public and the authorities.—Yours, &c.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SUNDAY RETURNS.

THE returns presented for Sunday showed one fresh case of suspected plague, the patient, a Hindu who was removed to the Medical College Hospital for treatment from Machua Bazar Street, succumbing soon after admission.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 21st of Aug., at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up train), Chausa (up trains), Chausa (up river inspection) and Mairwa (up trains) were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—352, 4,321, 302 and 2,705: total 8,460. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—7,635, 122,926, 2,319, and 33,400; total 166,290. Number of suspects detained during the week—58, 323, 0, and 85; total 466. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—799, 5,457, 24, and 1,309: total 7,589. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—58, 323, 0 and 85: total 466.—"Englishman" (Tuesday.)

CRICKET.

MR. P. D. KANGA'S XI. vs. KATHIAWAR.

THIS match, which for the past fortnight had been eagerly looked forward to by cricketers of all denominations, was robbed of nearly all its interest when the fact became known that K. S. Ranjitsinghi was confined to bed suffering from sun fever. To the thousands of spectators who lined the ground this was a cruel disappointment, as all lovers of the game were very anxious to see how the great cricketer would shape against the particularly strong combination got together by Mr. Kanga. R. Q. Sinclair's inclusion in the team in no way stoned for Ranjitsinghji's absence, and even as a bowler the Kolhapur player is distinctly inferior. In the matter of the toss the same bad luck attended Major Ashby, and Kanga's team took first service of a wicket, which was in every way a vast improvement on that of the previous day's. The first pair, Mistri and D. Mody, quickly got to work, but the latter's life was cut short by a good catch in the slips by Sinclair off Shivshankar. Chonker followed in, and some of the best cricket we have seen in Bombay this year was shown by the two crack batsmen of the Parsis and Hindus respectively. Both men hit all round the wicket in a style that reminded one of J. D. Walker and A. Lyttleton, and they punished all the bowlers with equal severety, Sinclair perhaps, coming in for the greatest share of attention. Sinclair has certainly lost most of his bowling, and on his form this season is hardly worth a place on the Presidency team. By some very fast scoring the total was quickly brought to 81, when Mistri, in attempting to drive Bapasola, was clean bowled. The outgoing batsman had, however, played a really fine innings, among his hits being a six, and the crowd were highly pleased at his success. P. D. Kanga followed in, but his lucky star was certainly not in the ascendant, as after being nearly bowled he played one back to Bapasola and retired with a two to his name. C. Patel now joined Chonker, who had been playing in brilliant fashion, and among whose hits was one for six, and the game slowed down a good deal. After being together for nearly three quarters of an hour, Patel was beautifully caught by Billimoria in the long field off Hemoo. Chonker did not survive for long after, as just as the tiffin bell went he also fell to a catch in the long field off the same bowler. On the whole the Kathiawar team had done none to badly in disposing of five of their opponents' wickets for 128.

Resuming after tiffin, the Kathiawar bowlers met with remarkable success, the only batsmen who made any stand being Machliwala and P. D. Kanga, the latter reaching double figures. The innings closed for 154, which, considering the wicket, the home side had the first service of. Kathiawar, in the absence of Ranjitsinghji, could only hope for a draw, and they set about doing this in right down earnest. Major Ashby, despite a badly strained leg, set the side a capital example, and Oghad, Hemo and Shivlal all did so well that at call of time seven wickets only had fallen for 81. A very plucky display by Kathiawar thus caused the match to be drawn. The following are the scores:—

MR. P. D. KANGA'S XI.

K M Mistri, b Bapasola	53
D Mody, c Sinclair, b Shivshankar	3
Chonker, c Billimoria, b Hemo	51
D D Kanga, c and b Bapasola	2
C Patel, c Billimoria, b Hemo	11
Machliwala, c Sinclair, b Hemo	9
D J Dubash, b Shivlal	2
Bhandare, Sub b Shivlal	0
M D Kanga, not out	5
Baruch, c Sinclair, b Hemo	0
P D Kang, b Shivshanker	10
Extras	11
Total	154

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	M
Sinclair	50	37	0 1
Shivshanker	38	2	3
Hemo	65	31	2 2
Bapasola	35	11	2 2
Billimoria	20	7	1 1
Shivlal	50	19	3 3

KATHIAWAR.

Major Ashby, c Chonker, b Baruch	11
S M McCausland, b Baruchs	3
Bapasola, c Machliwala, b Chonker	4
Grant, c Machliwala, b Mistry	8
Oghad, b Mistry	11
Hemo, b Mistry	10
Shivlal, ll-b-w, Bhandare	14
Billimoria, not out	8
Sinclair, D Shivshanker, J Shivshanker } did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	M
Baruchs	20	2	11
Chonker	15	1	6
Mistry	60	15	3 8
Machliwala	10	8	0 0
Patel	15	10	0 0
Bhandore	19	5	1 1

The final tie of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association cricket matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday, the 8th and Friday, the 9th instant. Play to commence at 11 a.m. sharp on both days. Tents have been pitched for the accommodation of the members of the association.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	1	27
	Chuckla	3	0	
	Umarkhady	4	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
	Market	7	0	
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
C	Fanaswady	0	0	20
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
D	Chowpatty	0	0	4
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
E	Kamatipura	0	0	28
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
	Parel	0	0	
F	Sewree	0	0	3
	Sion	1	0	
	Mahim	1	0	
G	Worlee	0	0	4
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	1a	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain Parel		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Lobana, Clive		2	
	Lohana, Tdwar Rd.		1	24
	Arthur Road		3	
	Maratha		2	
	Modikhana		0	
	Total	30	17	113
	Total plague deaths to date	31,687	27,131	
	Same date last year	9	7	135

a Found on road (in E ward, west 2nd Nagpada, Hoojria Street), removed to Jullal Suni Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	0

It is notified in the District Army Orders that in future no native servants will be allowed on board Homeward Bound Transports. No native servants will in future be allowed to travel in any troop train from Sassoon Dock to Deolali or Poona, nor will any be allowed in the Sassoon Dock during the time the troops are there.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

ADDRESS TO PRINCE RANJITSINGJI BY THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

The president and committee of management of the Hindu Gymkhana having arranged to present an address to Kumar Shree Ranjitsingji, a large gathering of influential Natives and Europeans responded to the invitation and attended the pavilion of the Gymkhana last evening. The pavilion, was most tastefully decorated with bunting of variegated colours, evergreens and flowers, while the approach of the hall was lined on both sides with bunting and trees of buttees. The interior of the pavilion was brilliantly illuminated and most luxuriantly decorated with evergreens, festoons, &c. At the north-end of the hall, a life-size oil-painting of the deceased patron of the Institution Mr. Goverdhandas Parmanundas, was displayed, adorned with tapestry. In front of the oil-painting on a carved table, was placed a most artistic casket, consisting of a silver bat, reclining on bails, placed over three stumps and having, silver cricket ball lying in front of it. The handle of the bat was gilt and was so arranged as to open with a spring. The address which was carefully written on illuminated vellum, was folded and placed in the casket. The managing committee had not left a stone unturned to make the event successful, and it reflected great credit on their management.

About 6 o'clock a telephonic message was received stating that Kumar Shree Ranjitsingji although willing to grace the occasion by his presnce, was prevented by his medical advisers from attending. The news produced a most saddening effect upon the gathering, and after consulting with those present, the president requested Mr. Velinker to read the address. Mr. Velinker thereupon read the following address, it being resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Prince to-day and present the address and the casket to him. The committee have also resolved to take advantage of the Prince's presence in Bombay by arranging for a prize distribution to day at 5 p.m., when the Prince has kindly consented to be present, if he is better:—

To Kumar Shri Ranjitsingji,—Sir,—On behalf of the members of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana, we beg to offer you a very hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this city on a cricketing tour. Separated though we were from you by boundless oceans, we heard with pride and pleasure in common with Indians everywhere, of the laurels you won in the cricket field, both in England and Australia. The noble game of cricket was, as is well-known, imported into India, from England in the early seventies, and it took near upon a quarter of a century to acclimate to its present eminence in consequence of the uncogenial nature of the soil on which it was planted. It is, however, gratifying to state that our Parsi friends to whose enterprise and energy plodding at first amidst much discouragement the introduction of cricket into our land is really due, gave it an impetus deserving of all praise and followed it up with a tenacity peculiarly their own. We nevertheless trust, they will not grudge us the satisfaction we feel in the thought that it is a Rajput who, working with the characteristic energy of his race has by his brilliant achievements risen to the position of India's representative cricketer and held his own with the most illustrious votaries of the sport in England itself, the cradle of the game. By the telegram we took the liberty of sending you on the auspicious occasion of the complimentary dinner given in your honour at Cambridge, we felt ourselves greatly pleased to have thus been indirectly associated with the tribute paid to you. Your Jubilee Book of Cricket appropriately dedicated to our beloved Sovereign and brought out at a time when our hearts were thrilling with loyalty towards her benign person is proof sufficient that you can wield the pen with the same facility as the bat. In conclusion, we finally congratulate you upon the honours you have added to the Hindu name, and cordially thank you for the great kindness which has prompted this visit to ourselves. Wishing you a long and prosperous innings in life and praying that the Almighty may shower upon you His choicest blessings.

The president and committee of management beg to tender their best thanks to the gentlemen who responded to their invitation for a reception last evening, and very much regret the disappointment caused by the unavoidable absence of the Kumar.

It is arranged to hold a prize-distribution at the pavilion at 5 p.m., to-day, when the attendance of the gentlemen invited for the reception is earnestly solicited. Kumar Shri Ranjitsingji has kindly consented to be positively present. The informality of this invitation will, it is hoped, be excused.

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
G. VELINKER,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

INSANITARY MADRAS.

PROTEST FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HIDDEN away in a corner of the local *Mail* is the following copy of a letter from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 27th August, 1898:—

The recent imposition of quarantine at Colombo against arrivals from this port by reason of cholera having been declared epidemic in Madras, has attracted the Chamber's attention to the abnormally unhealthy conditions at present prevailing in the city, conditions which the Chamber cannot but believe are due to grave sanitary defects, such as inefficient drainage and the consequent pollution of the surface and sub-soil.

The published returns of the Municipality have been showing greatly increased death-rates during the past few weeks, and last week the rate was as much as 67·9 per mille per annum, being 16·3 per mille above the average for the ten previous years. The full extent of the present very serious state of affairs may best be seen by a reference to the subjoined statement:—

	Deaths from Cholera.	Total Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Average rate per mille.
4th to 10th June, 1898..	1	331	38·0	33·7
11th to 17th do. ..	..	317	36·4	33·6
18th to 24th do. ..	..	334	40·6	33·5
25th June to 1st July ..	..	391	44·9	34·5
2nd to 8th do. ..	..	390	44·8	34·5
9th to 15th do. ..	13	366	42·0	37·3
16th to 22nd do. ..	30	458	52·6	36·2
23rd to 29th do. ..	36	458	52·6	40·9
30th July to 5th Aug. .	38	461	52·9	45·3
6th to 12th do. ..	71	475	54·9	51·3
13th to 19th do. ..	91	592	67·9	51·6

From the above, it will be noticed that the death-rate has considerably exceeded the average ever since the 16th July it has very greatly exceeded the average. The average itself, the Chamber need hardly point out, denotes a mortality that is far in excess of what it should be and of what it would be if the sanitation of the city were in a fairly efficient condition.

Under these circumstances the Chamber sincerely hopes that Government may see its way to pass orders without delay on the schemes of drainage improvement submitted by the Municipality, and that it will at the same time put in hand its own scheme for improving the Cooum river, which at present is in a condition so filthy as to be a serious danger to the city.

WORK DELAYED IN THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

THE executive department of the High Court is scarcely undermanned, and when the whole lot of the Bench and Bar—not to mention the "crowd," if any,—are kept waiting half an hour through some one's neglect, things surely seem to stand in need of a brush up.

To put it precisely, the work of the Second Appellate Bench, presided over by Mr. Justice Davies and Mr. Justice Benson, was brought to a standstill for more than half an hour this morning, owing to negligence on the part of someone or other in the office. When their lordships were about to proceed with the third case on the cause list, Mr. P. R. Sundara, who appeared in the case, requested that it should be adjourned, as the records for which he had applied in September last year had not yet been printed and supplied to him. Thereupon Mr. Justice Davies asked the Bench Clerk why the records had not been printed. The Bench Clerk was unable to give an answer, and was accordingly sent to fetch the clerk in charge of the papers. A few minutes afterwards the clerk in charge of the papers came in, but he too was unable to give the information required. The Deputy Registrar was next sent for, and was told by Mr. Justice Davies that the work of the Court had been brought to a standstill by the Bench clerks not being able to give the necessary information. The Deputy Registrar then retired to obtain the information, and after some time returned with the answer that owing to some fault on the part of the office, the papers had not been printed. The hearing of the appeal was then adjourned *sine die*, his lordship giving peremptory instructions to the Bench Clerk that the papers should be printed forthwith."—"Madras Mail."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and nauseous imitations.

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. CASHMERE.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, assisted by Captain K. Macaulay and Captain J. B. Macfadyen, Marine Surveyors, held a Marine Court to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s.s. Cashmere in Makalleh Harbour on the 3rd July last, as also the loss of her rudder when 700 miles distant from Bombay. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the owners and the captain of the vessel; and Mr. Bayley, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of a company having salvage claims against the owners of the Cashmere.

The name of Mr. Alexander Gillan, chief officer of the Cashmere, was called by order of the President, who was informed that he was not present.

The President then remarked that on a perusal of the papers received from Government the court considered it advisable that it should go on with the inquiry, even in the absence of the chief officer. The court, therefore, proposed to record the available evidence, and, as it was supposed that the inquiry was likely to raise a question of the suspension or cancellation of the certificates of the captain and one or more officers, two additional assessors should be appointed to assist the court.

Captain Turner, who was in court, was appointed an assessor, and, Captain Hewett, the Port Officer, was asked to find the other assessor and to report to the court on the matter by 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The President further intimated that after the available evidence was recorded further inquiry would be adjourned to Saturday to enable the second officer to come down from Calcutta.

At 3 p.m, the President informed Mr. Nicholson that Mr. Hewett had written him to say that he was unable to find a Captain to act as an assessor. On the suggestion of Mr. Nicholson Captain Maloney of the s.s. Perseverance was appointed as the other assessor.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Captain George Soutar examined by Mr. Nicholson said, he was captain of the s. s. Cashmere and was in the employ of Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, who was the owner of the steamer. Witness held a certificate of competency of the Board of Trade. His original certificate had been issued at Liverpool about 1874, but it was lost in the wreck of the Clan Macduff off Holihead. His renewed certificate was dated 2nd December 1881. He had been at sea for 39 years and had been in command of ships for eight years. For four years he was chief officer in the Clan Line. He served Mr. Haji Cassum as captain of the Cashmere for about 18 months. He produced his certificate of the register of the Cashmere. She was registered in Bombay and was formerly the s. s. Tibet owned by P. and O. Company. She was built at Dundee in 1874 by Gourley Brothers and Co. She was schooner-rigged and built of iron. Her registered tonnage was 1695 tons, propelled by inverted direct-acting compound engines by Gourley Brothers and Co. Witness was at Makalleh on the 3rd of July last. The s. s. Cashmere left Bombay on 24th June 1898, bound for Makalleh, Aden and Massowa. She was in a seaworthy condition, well equipped and well-found in every respect. She carried one Sir William Thompson standard compass on the upper bridge, and had a full-set of Admiralty charts for the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, East Coast of Africa and the Arabian Coast. They had not been corrected since he had been in the ship. He produced the chart for the Makalleh roadstead, corrected up to January 1879. He had a Gulf of Aden Pilot book dated 1872. The charts and sailing directions were kept in the drawers of the chart-room. The chart-room and the charts and books were always available to the officers. The scrap-log or decks log was kept in the chart-room. On the voyage from Bombay to Makalleh the ships steered well. They arrived at Makalleh on the morning of 3rd July and anchored there in 12 fathoms of water. The weather was fine and the sea smooth. There were flagstaffs on the point and the palace bearing N. N. E. In one anchor they had 45 fathoms cable. They arrived at about 8-30 in the morning at Makalleh. After they came alongside witness commenced to discharge cargo. They had no passengers, and their crew numbered 72 all told. He had three deck officers and four engineers. The officers were Europeans, and the remainder of the crew consisted of lascars. They had a general cargo, about 2,100 tons. The ship was welldown to her mark. On their arrival at Makalleh they were drawing about 2 feet 6 inches forward, and about 21' 9 aft. They continued to discharge until about noon, when a westerly wind set in and the sea rose, in consequence of which the lighters stopped work. About 12-45 p.m. he went ashore to see the agent. There was a good bit of the sea going in, but not enough to prevent witness going in the ship's gig. They were lined about half a mile from the landing and about quarter of a mile from the rocks on which the town was built. Witness told the chief officer that he was going on shore and told the chief engineer to have the steam ready in half an hour. He said to the chief officer that he would be back in half an hour and they should be all ready to get under way. He had not discharged all his cargo for Makalleh, but his instructions were, if the sea was rough, to go on to Burun, about 20 miles along the coast towards Aden. As the sea was increasing he made up his mind to go to Burun. When he left the ship she was not dragging her anchor. He had given orders that morning to be keep steam handy in case the wind rose and he had to go to Burun. The Chief officer had been in the ship about three and a half months. He had joined in Bombay. Witness never saw his certificates. Witness had been perfectly satisfied with him and had faith in him as a good seaman and a good officer. He had not been to Makalleh before. He made no remarks about reefs or rocks. He left him in charge of the ship and went ashore. He returned from shore at about 1-45 p.m., in the gig to leave for the ship. When witness got about half-way off to the ship he noticed her propeller going and the ship was under way. He was then off the end of the reef on which the town was built. He was about quarter of a mile from the stern of the ship. He saw the ship was going out to sea and could not follow her further. He, therefore, returned to the shore at about 2-30 or 2-40 p.m. He saw her coming back again at 5-30 p.m. the same day. She passed her previous anchorage and was going on a dangerous course. It was S.S.E. At the anchorage she continued standing in to west. He had been waiting on the beach all the time. He encouraged his men in the boats to pull him on the ship. They did so. There was a heavy sea running then, but the wind had dropped. When he got alongside the propeller seemed to be going full-speed astern. It took him about 20 minutes to reach her and it was about 6 p.m. when he got on board. He at once proceeded to the upper, bridge, and when there he felt the ship touch. He knew that the ship, if not on the top of the reef, was close to it in a dangerous position. The chief and the third officers were on the upper bridge. He asked the chief officer why he came in so close. Before that he had ordered the engine full-speed ahead, and the helm hard to starboard. The first sounding he heard was four fathoms. This was after he had ordered the engine full-speed ahead. He said to the chief officer "why you have the ship ashore and you are too close in?" He said she was closer in than he thought she was. "The next sounding was six and the third seven fathoms. That was all the conversation he had with the chief officer, who afterwards left the

WRITERS AND READERS.

On Oct. 14, Messrs. Pearson are to publish the first number of a new threepenny magazine. They are printing a million copies of it, and they propose to spend £20,000 in advertising the venture. Further, they promise to put aside £50,000, and spend every penny of it on the magazine before they acknowledge themselves beaten. "If the public want a magazine for 3d.," say Messrs. Pearson to the booksellers, "they shall have it. We shall give it to them through you at such a price as will enable you to make a handsome profit upon the sale." To title is to be The Royal Magazine.

There are various rumors as to the price which Messrs Macmillan have paid for the Bentley business. One of these puts the amount at £40,000, but obviously the point is one upon which outsiders can hardly expect to be accurately informed. The retiring firm were Publishers in Ordinary to the Queen. Other publishers who would be glad to add this to their imprint are wondering whether the right to do so will now fall to Messrs. Macmillan.

It may be said that there is talk of a farther amalgamation in the publishing trade. This time it would really be the joining together of two firms, not the incorporation of one in the other. Then, a development by a well-known house is to be in the direction of the republication of favorite old books—still copyright—in illustrated parts. The possibilities of that method have been demonstrated in the case of Nansen's Farthest North. Altogether, the publishing world will be interesting this autumn.

The collected edition of Tennyson which Messrs. Macmillan are preparing has already been fully taken up. It will be in twelve volumes, eight of these being devoted to the worse, four to the poet's biography. The price is 12s. 6d. net per volume, or £7 10s. for the set. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies. Publication will begin in October, and a volume is to appear every month. These details apply to England alone, for the American edition will be distinct.

Mr. Savage Landor's book of Thibet travel is so well advanced that Mr. Heinemann may be able to publish it in October. It will be in two volumes, and will have many illustrations, some of them in color. Mr. Landor sketches, and he is also an amateur photographer. For what may be called the serial account of his expedition he has used the title Towards Lhassa. He has thought of calling his book Against the Gods, but a third title may be the final selection. The work will contain a report made by the Indian Government on Mr. Landor's experiences.

The late Antonio Gallenga, of the "Times," left behind him a number of manuscripts, of which one, a novel, is now in the press, and will shortly see the light, with the imprint of Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. The scene of the story is laid in Parma at the period of that insurrection of 1831 of which one of the immediate consequences was to drive the author into exile from his native country. In its descriptions of the Court of Marie Louise and the Parmesan life of that day, the author, of course, drew upon his reminiences; and so the novel may be said to be, to this limited extent, autobiographical.

Mr. Heinemann has two important art works in preparation. One is a life of Thomas Gainsborough by Mr. Walter Armstrong, the director of the Irish National Gallery. It will contain between fifty and sixty photogravure plates, most of them from photographs of Gainsborough's pictures specially taken for the book. Also there will be colored reproductions of his drawings. The other volume is a life of Leonardo da Vinci from the pen of M. Eugene Muntz, of the Paris School of Fine Arts. He is already known for his monograph on Raphael, and, like it, his new work will be fully illustrated.

The September number of "Harper's" is to have an article by Mr. Bryce, entitled Some Thoughts on the Policy of the United States. This means, of course, American policy in reference to the situation which follows the Spanish-American war. Mr. Bryce fancies that the subject is of exceeding interest to Englishmen for two reasons. First, Americans are our kith and kin; second, an America with over-sea colonies would be a fresh and a great factor in the world. He does not, however, write from the English standpoint. Rather, he endeavors to convey the impressions which the American outlook gives to an impartial observer.

Mr. Edward Marston, who has recently been in Wales, reports the coming disappearance of a house with interesting literary associations. This house, Cwm Elan, in the Elan Valley, appears to have been for a time the residence of the poet Shelley. According to the guide-books, he went there in July 1811. That would have been after his expulsion from Oxford, and after the breaking of his engagement with Miss. Harriet Grove. The new Birmingham waterworks in course of construction will practically convert the Elan Valley into a series of lakes, and water for Birmingham will be gathered where Cwm Elan now stands.

Gerhart Hauptmann is engaged in writing a new tragedy, the action of which is laid in the country, among peasant folk. Dr. Hauptmann dictates his work to a secretary in a studio which stands in the garden of his villa at Schreiberhau, in Silesia. In this studio Hauptmann still often occupies himself with modelling, the great dramatist having studied sculpture for some time before taking up playwriting as a profession.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly recently prepared a revised English translation of Zola's novel, The Fortune of the Rougons. It is to be published by Messrs. Chatto on the first day of September. This was the initial volume of the famous Rougon-Macquart series, and was written nearly thirty years ago. It was not Zola's first essay in fiction, but it was the first book that made a mark. He was fifty-three when he completed the series with Dr. Pascal. The present translation may almost be regarded as a new one, for Mr. Vizetelly has rewritten one sentence in every three. His father, of course, published the first English edition.

An English translation of Emin Pasha's life is to be published by Messrs. Constable. They say it will be ready, in two substantial volumes by the time Khartoum has fallen. There will be an introduction by Dr. Felkin, of Edinburgh, who was a personal friend and for long a correspondent with Emin. For some reason the German edition misunderstands the efforts which were made in this country to aid Emin in retaining his province for civilisation. Dr. Felkin is able to explain what assistance he sought from England, and how his requests were fully met. Why he refused that aid and entered German service we shall also learn.

Emin's journals, letters and scientific notes, with other official documents, passed to the care of his relative, Dr. George Schnitzar, and he is the biographer. The book gives an account of Emin's waderings and researches from his youth to his death. In fact, it is so full that it has been thought wise to abbreviate somewhat the English translation. Incidentally a good deal of light is afforded upon German colonial methods. The final chapter is a retrospect of what Emin did for civilisation in the heart of Africa. There are interesting portraits, facsimiles, and a map.

We may expect Mr. Thomas Hardy's new volume of collected stories about the middle of the autumn. Mr. Grant Allen's story Linnet will be published very shortly by Mr. Grant Richards. It is about a Tyrolese peasant-girl who becomes a great singer. Mrs. Atherton is callin her next story "The Californians." She is a Californian herself. It will be published by Mr. Lance. Mr. Christie Murray is just finishing the story which he entitles The Church of Humanity. It will appear serially in the first place. On Sept. 1 Messrs. Chatto are to publish Mrs Carmichael's Goddesses, by Sarah Tytler, who beneath her nom de guerre is Miss Henrietta Keddie, a Scotch lady. The same publishers have in the press a story entitled A Tragedy in Marble. The writer is Mr. Adam Lilburn.

Mrs. Peel, a well-known writer on household subjects, is publishing through Messrs. Constable a little volume entitled The New Home. It discusses furnishing and the like. Miss Constance Hill has written a sketch of the Princess des Ursins, which Mr. Heinemann will publish, the title being The Camorara Major. Miss Hewlett, of the C.E.Z.M.S., for many years superintendent of St. Catherine's Hospital, Amritsar, in the Punjaub, and well known in missionary circles in this country, has in the press of Messrs. Alden and Co., Oxford, a new work, entitled They Shall See His Face: Stories of God's the Grace in Work among the Blind and others in India.

The Reiseberichte, of Professor Koch, has just been published in Berlin by Herr Springer, and, though some of the contents are already known, the book has much that will be new and interesting to reader. The Professor pays honourable tribute to the Staff-Physician Zupitza, who, having come to Dar-es-Salaam from Bukoba, sacrificed his leave in order to undertake a three months' march to Kisiba to gather material for the study of the Rubwunga sickness. His and Koch's studies led to the discovery that that sickness is bubonic plague, which makes it imperative to prevent the spreading of the pest by means of caravans from the north into the German districts. One of Koch's aims was to discover whether the western part of the Usambara mountains could be settled by German immigrants. His judgment is affirmative. The mountain at the height of 1,200 metres is free from malaria, and the danger of sunstrokes is not so great as generally asserted. The climate is very agreeable and healthy, and the district is rich in water springs. Koch insists upon the necessity of sending immigrants to the mountains in such a manner that they shall not have contracted malaria on the coast and carry it with them. And there must be doctors on the spot to cure an emigrant should he arrive afflicted with malaria. Otherwise German settlements would experience the same conditions and catastrophes as were experienced at the mission station Gare. For all who are interested in East African affairs the book will be of value.

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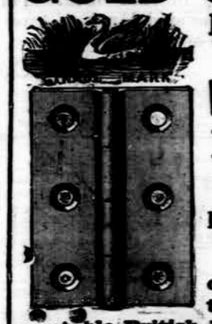

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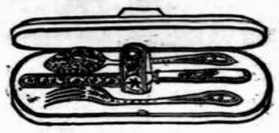

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